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CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Consumer Income

Series P-60, No. 173

by
Gordon H. Lester

Child Support and Alimony: 1989

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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Child Support and Alimony: 1989

INTRODUCTION

The number of women living with children whose father was absent from the home was 9,955,000 as of spring 1990, an increase of 39 percent in little more than a decade.¹ Approximately 16 million children with absent fathers lived in these households. At present, 26 percent of all children are born to unmarried mothers.² There is much concern about the low incomes and accompanying high poverty rate of these mothers, and the impact upon their children.

This report presents information on receipt of support payments by women following divorce or separation and receipt of child support payments for children of never-married women. It includes information on: 1) the award and actual receipt of child support payments by women for the benefit of their children, 2) alimony receipt for their own support, and 3) the receipt and type of property settlement for ever-divorced women. The questions were not asked of men with children from an absent mother as the survey sample size is insufficient to provide reliable statistics for this universe.

The data presented in this report were derived from supplements to the Current Population Survey (CPS). Estimates for 1990 are based on women 15 years old and over. Estimates for 1986 and earlier years are based on women 18 years and over. Two sets of 1988 estimates are included in this report: one based on women 18 years and over that is consistent with earlier estimates, and another (1988r) based on women 14 years and over to facilitate 1988 through 1990 comparisons.

The Bureau of the Census, under joint sponsorship with the Department of Health and Human Services, first conducted a survey specifically designed to obtain data on child support and alimony in the spring of 1979. The survey, with minor modifications, was subsequently conducted in 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, and 1990 by the Bureau of the Census and sponsored, in part, by the Office of Child Support Enforcement, Department of Health and Human Services. Data from the earlier reports were presented in Current Population Reports, Series P-23, Nos. 112, 140, 148, 154, and 167. Summary statistics from all previous surveys are presented in tables A, B, E, F, K, and M of this report.

¹Women 18 years and older.

²NCHS Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 39, No. 4, August 1990.

HIGHLIGHTS

(The figures in parentheses denote 90-percent confidence intervals.)

- As of spring 1990, 10.0 (± 0.4) million mothers age 15 and over were living with their own children under 21 years of age whose fathers were not living in the households. About 58 (± 1.0) percent, or 5.7 (± 0.3) million of these women were awarded child support payments.
- The poverty rate for all women with children from absent fathers was 32 (± 2.7) percent in 1989.
- Of the 5.7 (± 0.3) million women awarded child support, 5.0 (± 0.3) million women were supposed to receive child support payments in 1989. Of the women due payments, about half received the full amount they were due. The remaining women were about equally divided between those receiving partial payment, and those receiving nothing.
- The child support award rate for never-married women was 24 (± 3.3) percent as of spring 1990; the award rate for ever-married women was 72 (± 2.2) percent.
- The majority of absent fathers, 55 (± 2.1) percent, had visitation privileges with their children in 1990, another 7 (± 1.1) percent had joint custody, but 38 (± 2.0) percent had neither.
- The mean (average) amount of child support received in 1989 was \$2,995 ($\pm \158), not significantly different than 1987 after adjustment for inflation.
- The aggregate amount of child support received in 1989 was \$11.2 ($\pm \0.8) billion in 1989, 69 (± 6.3) percent of the total \$16.3 ($\pm \1.0) billion due.
- Health care benefits were included in the child support awards of 40 (± 2.0) percent of mothers, however, only two-thirds of the absent fathers required to do so actually provided them.
- Of the 4.2 (± 0.3) million women who were never awarded child support payments, 64 (± 2.2) percent wanted an award but did not obtain it for various reasons, 14 (± 3.1) percent had final agreement pending or had made other arrangements, and the remaining 22 (± 2.6) percent did not want a child support award.

- As of spring 1990, 2.9 (± 0.2) million women had, at some time, contacted a government agency for assistance in obtaining child support.
- Of the 20.6 (± 0.5) million ever-divorced or currently separated women in 1990, 15 (± 1.0) percent were awarded alimony payments.
- Of the 17.8 (± 0.5) million ever-divorced women in 1990, 32 (± 1.4) percent received a property settlement.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN WITH CHILDREN FROM ABSENT FATHERS

As of spring 1990, 10.0 million women age 15 and over were living with children under 21 years of age whose fathers were not living in the household. This was not significantly different from the comparable 1988 estimate of 9.6 million. However, in 1990 the number of women 18 years and over with children from an absent father, 9.8 million, was 39 percent higher than in 1979, the first year of the survey. (See table A.)

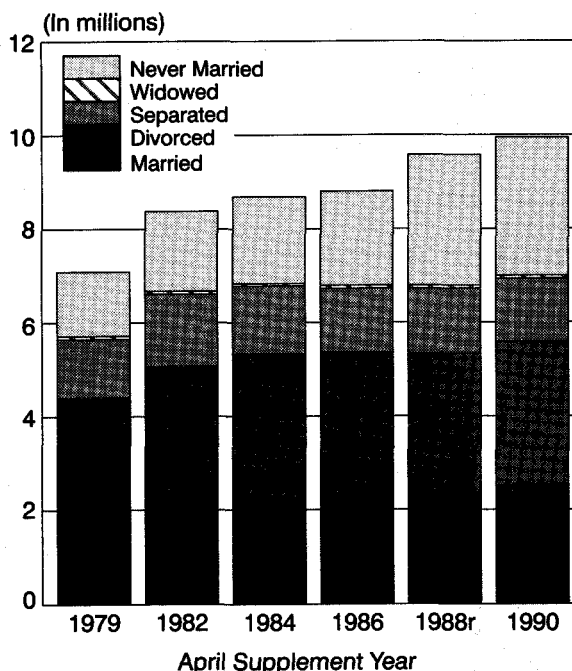
The number of never-married women with children from an absent father as of spring 1990 (3.0 million), while not significantly larger than 1988, has more than doubled since 1979. The number of women of other marital statuses rose by only 22 percent during the same time period. (See figure 1.)

The race and Hispanic origin distribution of women with children from absent fathers did not change significantly from 1988. In 1990, Whites, Blacks, and women of Hispanic origin represented 69.4, 27.8, and 11.2 percent of the total, respectively.

There were significant changes in the educational attainment of mothers with children from absent fathers between 1988 and 1990. The percentage of women with less than a high school education decreased from 26.2 percent in 1988 to 23.8 percent in 1990. Women with at least some college rose from 26.9 percent to 28.9 percent of the total between 1988 and 1990³.

The number of women with children from absent fathers who were below the official government poverty level was 3.2 million in 1989, a poverty rate of 32.2 percent. The 1989 poverty rate, while not significantly different from the 1987 rate, has risen slowly in the 1980s. In 1979, the poverty rate for women with children from absent fathers was 27.8 percent.

Figure 1.
Marital Status of Women With Own Children Under Age 21 From Absent Fathers



The poverty rate for never-married women was 53.9 percent in 1989, compared with a poverty rate of 23.1 percent for ever-married women. The poverty rate for White women with children present from absent fathers, 25.5 percent, was just over one-half that of Black women (47.4 percent). The poverty rate for Hispanic-origin women was 48.2 percent, not significantly different from the poverty rate of Black women.

The poverty status of women with children from absent fathers differed by their level of educational attainment. The poverty rate of women with less than a high school education was 59.1 percent in 1989, more than twice that of women with at least a high school education (23.8 percent).

Younger women with children from absent fathers were much more likely to have family incomes below the poverty level than their older counterparts. The poverty rate for women under 30 (49.2 percent) was about double that of women over 30 (24.1 percent).

Women with more than one child from an absent father were also more likely to be poor than those with only one child. The poverty rates for women with two or more children was 41.4 percent in 1989, about 60 percent higher than the poverty rate of 25.4 percent for women with only one child.

³The percentages of women with less than a high school education and those with some college were not significantly different in 1988.

Table A. Women With Own Children Under 21 Years of Age Present From Absent Fathers(Numbers in thousands. Women 15 years and over as of April 1990. Women 14 years and over as of April 1988¹. Women 18 years and over as of April 1988 and for previous years. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristics	1990	1988 ¹	1988	1986	1984	1982	1979
ALL WOMEN							
Total	9,955	9,583	9,415	8,808	8,690	8,387	7,094
Current marital status:							
Married ¹	2,531	2,386	2,386	2,322	2,129	2,201	2,006
Divorced	3,056	2,958	2,958	3,045	3,204	2,861	2,390
Separated	1,352	1,386	1,381	1,363	1,451	1,552	1,257
Widowed ²	65	64	64	69	53	64	67
Never married	2,950	2,789	2,625	2,009	1,854	1,708	1,374
Race and Hispanic origin:							
White	6,905	6,544	6,467	6,341	6,183	5,977	5,085
Black	2,770	2,722	2,686	2,310	2,341	2,283	1,895
Hispanic origin ³	1,112	960	937	813	790	628	521
Age:							
Less than 18 years	128	169	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
18 to 29 years	3,086	3,169	3,169	2,887	3,077	3,053	2,585
30 to 39 years	4,175	3,924	3,924	3,614	3,316	3,288	2,655
40 years and over	2,566	2,321	2,321	2,307	2,298	2,045	1,854
Years of school completed:							
Less than 12 years	2,372	2,513	2,349	2,231	2,246	2,386	2,365
High school: 4 years	4,704	4,490	4,486	4,176	4,201	3,971	3,157
College: 1 to 3 years	1,988	1,739	1,739	1,653	1,508	1,385	1,117
4 years or more	891	842	842	748	734	644	455
Number of own children present from an absent father:							
One child	5,721	5,243	5,111	4,607	4,437	4,174	3,627
Two children	2,873	3,048	3,026	2,881	2,797	2,772	2,100
Three children	1,030	872	862	867	1,008	892	830
Four children or more	331	421	416	456	448	549	537
WOMEN WITH INCOMES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL							
Total	3,206	3,273	3,191	2,797	2,898	2,566	1,973
Current marital status:							
Married ¹	176	167	167	180	187	181	113
Divorced	820	791	791	795	726	784	624
Separated	612	714	710	646	925	694	553
Widowed ²	8	25	25	18	13	13	18
Never married	1,590	1,576	1,498	1,159	1,048	893	666
Race and Hispanic origin:							
White	1,763	1,688	1,659	1,569	1,577	1,355	1,007
Black	1,314	1,479	1,431	1,190	1,256	1,167	944
Hispanic origin ³	536	487	473	414	394	284	213
Age:							
Less than 18 years	51	82	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
18 to 29 years	1,531	1,562	1,562	1,419	1,465	1,293	936
30 to 39 years	1,189	1,201	1,201	920	928	837	655
40 years and over	434	427	427	458	506	435	383
Years of school completed:							
Less than 12 years	1,403	1,485	1,403	1,244	1,289	1,246	1,099
High school: 4 years	1,300	1,373	1,373	1,188	1,209	997	656
College: 1 to 3 years	459	353	353	333	338	252	194
4 years or more	44	62	62	32	62	71	23
Number of own children present from an absent father:							
One child	1,455	1,487	1,423	1,185	1,259	1,000	800
Two children	945	1,047	1,034	940	897	891	591
Three children	573	453	449	400	482	387	299
Four children or more	232	286	285	272	260	287	283

¹Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.²Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.³Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table B. Award and Reciprocity Status of Women—Child Support Payments for All Women

(Numbers in thousands. Women with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1990, 1988, 1986, 1984, 1982, and 1979. Women 15 years and over as of April 1990. Women 14 years and over as of April 1988 for 1987. Women 18 years and older as of April of the following year for previous years. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Award and reciprocity status	Number							Percent distribution						
	1989	1987 ¹	1987	1985	1983	1981	1978	1989	1987 ¹	1987	1985	1983	1981	1978
ALL WOMEN														
Total	9,955	9,583	9,415	8,808	8,690	8,387	7,094	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Awarded ¹	5,748	5,567	5,554	5,396	5,015	4,969	4,196	57.7	58.1	59.0	61.3	57.7	59.2	59.1
Supposed to receive payments	4,953	4,840	4,829	4,381	3,995	4,043	3,424	49.8	50.5	51.3	49.7	46.0	48.2	48.3
Not supposed to receive payments ...	795	727	725	1,015	1,020	926	772	8.0	7.6	7.7	11.5	11.7	11.0	10.9
Not awarded ¹	4,207	4,016	3,861	3,411	3,675	3,417	2,898	42.3	41.9	41.0	38.7	42.3	40.7	40.9
Supposed to receive payments	4,953	4,840	4,829	4,381	3,995	4,043	3,424	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Actually received payments	3,725	3,685	3,676	3,243	3,037	2,902	2,455	75.2	76.1	76.1	74.0	76.0	71.8	71.7
Received full amount	2,546	2,481	2,475	2,112	2,018	1,888	1,675	51.4	51.3	51.3	48.2	50.5	46.7	48.9
Received partial amount	1,179	1,204	1,201	1,131	1,019	1,014	779	23.8	24.9	24.9	25.8	25.5	25.1	22.8
Did not receive payments	1,228	1,155	1,153	1,138	958	1,140	969	24.8	23.9	23.9	26.0	24.0	28.2	28.3
WOMEN ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL														
Total	6,749	6,310	6,224	6,011	5,792	5,821	5,121	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Awarded ¹	4,361	4,146	4,141	4,266	3,784	3,951	3,444	64.6	65.7	66.5	71.0	65.3	67.9	67.3
Supposed to receive payments	3,763	3,602	3,598	3,476	3,079	3,237	2,828	55.8	57.1	57.8	57.8	53.2	55.6	55.2
Not supposed to receive payments ...	598	544	543	790	705	714	616	8.9	8.6	8.7	13.1	12.2	12.3	12.0
Not awarded ¹	2,388	2,165	2,083	1,743	2,008	1,870	1,677	35.4	34.3	33.5	29.0	34.7	32.1	32.7
Supposed to receive payments	3,763	3,602	3,598	3,476	3,079	3,237	2,828	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Received payments	2,912	2,793	2,791	2,648	2,469	2,407	2,104	77.4	77.5	77.6	76.2	80.2	74.4	74.4
Did not receive payments	851	809	807	828	610	830	724	22.6	22.5	22.4	23.8	19.8	25.6	25.6
WOMEN BELOW POVERTY LEVEL														
Total	3,206	3,273	3,191	2,797	2,898	2,566	1,973	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Awarded ¹	1,387	1,421	1,413	1,130	1,231	1,018	752	43.3	43.4	44.3	40.4	42.5	39.7	38.1
Supposed to receive payments	1,190	1,238	1,231	905	916	806	596	37.1	37.8	38.6	32.4	31.6	31.4	30.2
Not supposed to receive payments ...	197	183	182	225	315	212	156	6.1	5.6	5.7	8.0	10.9	8.3	7.9
Not awarded ¹	1,819	1,851	1,778	1,668	1,667	1,547	1,221	56.7	56.6	55.7	59.6	57.5	60.3	61.9
Supposed to receive payments	1,190	1,238	1,231	905	916	806	596	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Received payments	813	892	885	595	568	495	351	68.3	72.1	71.9	65.7	62.0	61.4	58.9
Did not receive payments	377	346	346	310	348	311	245	31.7	27.9	28.1	34.3	38.0	38.6	41.1

¹Award status as of spring 1990, 1988, 1986, 1984, 1982, and 1979.

Table C. Child Support Payments Awarded and Received—Women With Children Present, by Selected Characteristics for All Women and Women With Incomes Below Poverty Level in 1989

(Numbers in thousands. Women 15 years and older with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1990. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristics	Total	Percent awarded child support payments ¹	Supposed to receive child support in 1989				
			Total	Actually received child support in 1989			
				Percent	Mean child support	Mean total money income	Child support as percent of total income
ALL WOMEN							
Total.....	9,955	57.7	4,953	75.2	2,995	16,171	18.5
Current marital status:							
Married ²	2,531	79.0	1,685	72.1	2,931	14,469	20.3
Divorced.....	3,056	76.8	2,123	77.0	3,322	19,456	17.1
Separated.....	1,352	47.9	527	79.7	3,060	14,891	20.5
Widowed ³	65	(B)	34	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Never married.....	2,950	23.9	583	73.2	1,888	9,495	19.9
Race and Hispanic origin:							
White.....	6,905	67.5	4,048	76.5	3,132	16,632	18.8
Black.....	2,770	34.5	791	69.7	2,263	13,898	16.3
Hispanic origin ⁴	1,112	40.6	364	69.8	2,965	14,758	20.1
Age:							
15 to 17 years.....	128	18.0	23	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
18 to 29 years.....	3,086	45.6	1,208	75.6	1,981	9,938	19.9
30 to 39 years.....	4,175	64.3	2,413	74.4	3,032	17,006	17.8
40 years and over.....	2,566	63.6	1,309	76.2	3,903	20,668	18.9
Years of school completed:							
Less than 12 years.....	2,372	36.9	741	66.7	1,754	8,201	21.4
High school: 4 years.....	4,704	62.0	2,470	76.4	2,698	13,535	19.9
College: 1 to 3 years.....	1,988	65.0	1,139	76.6	3,338	18,462	18.1
4 years or more.....	891	74.5	603	77.9	4,850	30,872	15.7
Number of own children present from an absent father:							
One child.....	5,721	57.2	2,742	75.8	2,425	15,799	15.3
Two children.....	2,873	63.1	1,608	75.6	3,527	17,465	20.2
Three children.....	1,030	52.1	488	70.1	4,509	14,863	30.3
Four children or more.....	331	37.8	115	77.4	3,226	12,217	26.4
WOMEN WITH INCOMES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN 1989							
Total.....	3,206	43.3	1,190	68.3	1,889	5,047	37.4
Current marital status:							
Married ²	176	72.2	106	67.0	2,275	4,351	52.3
Divorced.....	820	70.4	525	66.3	2,112	5,581	37.8
Separated.....	612	47.1	221	74.2	1,717	4,917	34.9
Widowed ³	8	(B)	4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Never married.....	1,590	24.5	334	68.6	1,553	4,543	34.2
Race and Hispanic origin:							
White.....	1,763	54.6	827	67.8	1,972	5,010	39.4
Black.....	1,314	29.2	325	69.8	1,674	5,174	32.4
Hispanic origin ⁴	536	33.0	148	63.5	1,824	4,958	36.8
Age:							
15 to 17 years.....	51	(B)	15	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
18 to 29 years.....	1,531	39.8	507	67.9	1,515	4,589	33.0
30 to 39 years.....	1,189	47.8	500	67.4	2,167	5,982	36.2
40 years and over.....	434	44.9	168	72.0	2,316	4,173	55.5
Years of school completed:							
Less than 12 years.....	1,403	32.4	391	61.9	1,355	4,522	30.0
High school: 4 years.....	1,300	52.2	574	71.3	1,910	5,206	36.7
College: 1 to 3 years.....	459	52.3	211	72.0	2,745	5,435	50.5
4 years or more.....	44	(B)	14	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Number of own children present from an absent father:							
One child.....	1,455	43.5	534	70.4	1,697	4,450	38.1
Two children.....	945	47.2	371	69.8	2,046	5,336	38.3
Three children.....	573	41.7	219	60.7	2,252	5,747	39.2
Four children or more.....	232	29.7	67	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

¹Award status as of spring 1990.

²Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.

³Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.

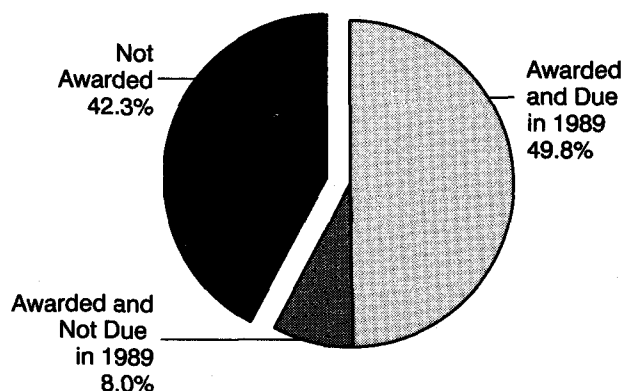
⁴Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

AWARD AND RECEIPT OF CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS

Characteristics of Women

As of 1990, 5.7 million women had been awarded child support payments. (See table B.) Of these, 5.0 million were supposed to receive payments for their children in 1989. (The remaining mothers did not have payments due them in 1989.)⁴ (See figure 2.)

Figure 2.
Award of Child Support Payments
(As of Spring 1990)



Base: 10.0 million women with children from absent fathers.

Of those awarded child support, about one-half received full payment of the amount due in 1989. The remainder were split about evenly between those receiving partial payments and those receiving no payments at all.

Of women with children from absent fathers, 57.7 percent were awarded child support in 1990, not significantly different from the 58.1 percent awarded support as of 1988. The percentage of women awarded child support who were due and actually received payments in 1989 was 75.2 percent, also not significantly different from 1987.

Women with child support awards in 1990 had a significantly lower poverty rate than those without support awards. Poverty rates of women with and without child support awards were 24.1 and 43.2 percent,

⁴Reasons why support payments were not supposed to be received in 1989 included: awarding of payments after the 1989 income year, the death of an absent father and presence of children past the age of eligibility for payments.

respectively. The poverty rate for women who actually received child support payments in 1989 was 21.8 percent.

The percentage of poor women who were awarded and due child support payments in 1989 was 37.1 percent, significantly lower than the 55.8 percent award rate for nonpoor women. Of poor women due child support payments, 68.3 percent actually received payments in 1989, not significantly different from the comparable 1987 receipt rate. The payment receipt rate for nonpoor women in 1989 was 77.4 percent.

Table C presents data on the award and receipt of child support payments, and the mean support payments and money income by characteristics of women with children from absent fathers. The child support award rate for never-married women was 23.9 percent as of 1990, about one-third of the award rate for ever-married women (72.0 percent). Of women due child support, the percentage of never-married women who received payments in 1989 (73.2 percent) was not significantly different from the comparable percentage for ever-married women.

The award rate for Whites (67.5 percent) was about twice that of Blacks (34.5 percent). The award rate for Hispanic-origin women was 40.6 percent.⁵ The percentage of White women who received the child support payments due them in 1989 was 76.5 percent, not significantly different than the receipt rates of Black or Hispanic-origin women (both around 70 percent).

Women with four or more years of college were more likely to be awarded payments than women with less than a college education. However, they were not more likely to have actually received payments that were due them.

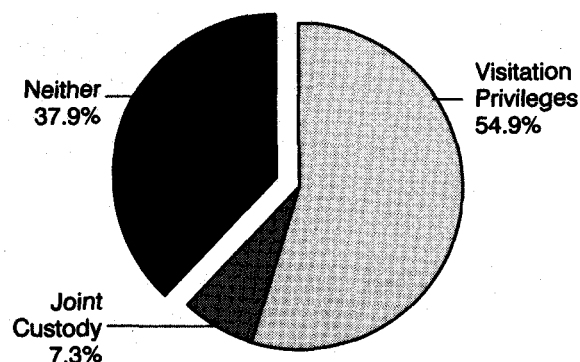
Absent Father's Visitation and Joint Custody Provisions

The majority of absent fathers, (54.9 percent), had visitation privileges as of spring 1990. (See table D.) An additional 7.3 percent of fathers had joint custody of their children; the remaining 37.9 percent of absent fathers had neither custody nor visitation rights. (See figure 3.)

A higher percentage of mothers of children whose fathers had visitation privileges were awarded child support (77.7 percent) than those who had neither visitation privileges nor joint custody (27.3 percent). The award rate for mothers of children whose fathers had joint custody was 65.3 percent, less than the rate for

⁵The percentage differences between Blacks and those of Hispanic origin were not statistically significant.

Figure 3.
Visitation and Joint Custody Provisions
of Absent Fathers
(As of Spring 1990)



Base: 10.0 million women with children from absent fathers.

fathers with visitation only; however, in such situations it is likely that the absent father provided support functions in addition to, or in lieu of, cash payments.

A higher percentage of fathers with joint custody pay the child support due (90.2 percent) than fathers who have visitation privileges (79.1 percent) and those without visitation or joint custody provisions (44.5 percent).

The poverty rate in 1989 for mothers of children whose fathers had visitation privileges was 27.0 percent, significantly lower than the 41.0 percent rate for women when the father had no visitation or joint custody provisions. The poverty rate among women who had

joint custody of the children with the father was 25.6 percent, not significantly different from the poverty rate for mothers of children whose fathers had visitation privileges.

Absent Father's Residence

Over 60 percent of absent fathers resided in the same State as their children in 1990; an additional 25.6 percent of absent fathers lived in another State. The residence of the remaining 10.7 percent of absent fathers was either overseas or unknown. (See figure 4.)

Absent fathers who lived in the same State as their children and who were supposed to pay child support in 1989 had a payment rate of 81.1 percent, while fathers who resided in a different State had a significantly lower child support payment rate of 65.6 percent. Those fathers whose residence was overseas or unknown had a payment rate of 46.6 percent.

Child Support Received

The mean amount of child support received by all women who received payments was \$2,995 in 1989. This was not significantly different from the comparable 1987 amount after adjustment for inflation.⁶ (See table E.)

The mean child support payment received by divorced and separated women was the highest of any marital status (\$3,268). In contrast, payments to never-married women averaged \$1,888 in 1989.

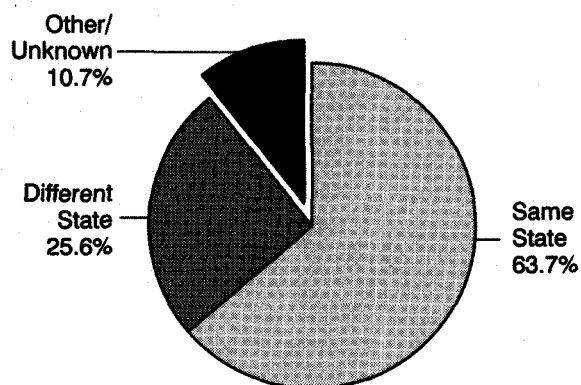
The mean amount of child support received by White women (\$3,132) was about 38 percent higher than that of Black women (\$2,263) in 1989. The mean amount of child support received by women of Hispanic origin was \$2,965, not significantly different from that of White women.

Women with four or more years of college averaged \$4,850 in child support in 1989, about 67 percent higher than the mean of \$2,900 received by women with at least a high school education (or some college), and more than two and three-quarters times that of women with less than a high school education (\$1,754).

The mean child support payment received by poor women in 1989 was \$1,889, 57.2 percent of the mean payment received by nonpoor women (\$3,304). Child support payments, on average, were 37.4 percent of the total money income of poor mothers, compared with 17.1 percent for nonpoor mothers.

Women who were awarded and received support payments for their children had significantly higher total money incomes, on average, than women who were not

Figure 4.
Residence of Absent Fathers
(As of Spring 1990)



Base: 10.0 million women with children from absent fathers.

⁶Caution should be exercised when comparing year-to-year changes in mean child support received as these figures can be affected by extreme values.

Table D. Child Support Payments Awarded and Received, by Selected Characteristics of Absent Fathers

(Numbers in thousands. Women 15 years and older with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1990. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Percent awarded child support payments ¹	Supposed to receive child support in 1989				
			Total	Actually received child support in 1989			
				Percent	Mean child support	Mean total money income	Child support as percent of total income
ALL WOMEN							
Total	9,955	57.7	4,953	75.2	2,995	16,171	18.5
Visitation and custodial provisions of absent fathers:							
Father has visitation privileges.....	5,461	77.7	3,876	79.1	2,917	16,006	18.2
Father has joint custody	726	65.3	396	90.2	4,031	19,158	21.0
Father has neither	3,768	27.3	681	44.5	2,563	14,327	17.9
Residence of absent father:							
Same state as mother	6,345	61.0	3,385	81.1	3,021	16,441	18.4
Different state from mother	2,549	58.9	1,319	65.6	3,012	15,768	19.1
Father's residence other ²	1,061	35.7	249	46.6	2,253	12,818	17.6
WOMEN WITH INCOMES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN 1989							
Total	3,206	43.3	1,190	68.3	1,889	5,047	37.4
Visitation and custodial provisions of absent fathers:							
Father has visitation privileges.....	1,476	64.0	831	75.2	1,766	5,049	35.0
Father has joint custody	186	58.1	89	87.6	3,452	5,138	67.2
Father has neither	1,544	21.6	269	40.5	1,476	4,967	29.7
Residence of absent father:							
Same state as mother	2,126	45.4	817	73.3	1,815	4,982	36.4
Different state from mother	708	46.8	302	59.3	2,236	5,107	43.8
Father's residence other ²	372	24.2	71	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

¹Award status as of spring 1990.

²This category includes father residence unknown.

awarded or did not receive payments. (See figure 5.) The mean total money income of women who were awarded but did not receive support payments was \$13,761 in 1989, about 15 percent lower than the mean income of women who were awarded and received payments (\$16,171). The mean income of women who were not awarded support payments was \$10,834, lower than the average income of those women who were due payments, regardless of whether or not payments were received.

Deficit in Child Support Payments

The mean amount of child support actually received by the 5.0 million who were due payments (including the 1.2 million women who received nothing) was \$2,252 in 1989. If the full amount of payment awarded had been received, the average amount would have been \$3,292, over \$1,000 more than the average amount actually received. (See table F.)

The aggregate amount of child support received in 1989 was \$11.2 billion, 68.7 percent of the \$16.3 billion due. The aggregate child support deficit of \$5.1 billion in

1989 was no higher than the 1987 deficit when adjusted for inflation. In addition, the percentage of aggregate payments received did not change significantly between 1987 and 1989.

Award and Receipt of Child Support by Type of Arrangement

Two-thirds of the women due child support payments in 1989 were awarded payments through the court system, while an additional 28.9 percent of women had voluntary agreements (which may also be approved by a court). Only 4.4 percent of women arrived at some other type of agreement. (See table G.)

The mean amount of child support received by women with voluntary child support awards was \$2,929 in 1989, 47.9 percent higher than the mean amount received by women with court-ordered agreements. Women with voluntary agreements also received a higher percentage of payments due (83.1 percent) than women with court-ordered payments (60.9 percent).

Inclusion of Health Care Benefits in Award

Of women who were awarded child support payments in 1990, 40.1 percent had health insurance

Table E. Mean Child Support Payments Received, by Selected Characteristics of Women

(Numbers in thousands. Women 15 years and over as of April 1990. Women 14 years and over as of April 1988¹. Women 18 years and over as of April of the following year for previous years. In 1989 dollars using the CPI-U-X1 and CPI-U¹. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Mean child support payments ²							Mean child support (Using CPI-U)	
	1989	1987 ¹	1987	1985	1983	1981	1978	1981	1978
All Women.....	2,995	2,952	2,958	2,553	2,914	2,898	3,305	2,873	3,421
Current marital status ³ :									
Married ⁴	2,931	2,773	2,773	2,266	2,694	2,627	2,943	2,604	3,047
Divorced.....	3,322	3,354	3,354	2,925	3,101	3,055	3,584	3,028	3,710
Separated.....	3,060	2,986	2,996	2,399	3,339	3,267	3,501	3,238	3,625
Never married.....	1,888	1,754	1,781	1,322	1,409	1,397	1,793	1,385	1,856
Race and Hispanic origin:									
White.....	3,132	3,218	3,220	2,644	3,081	3,000	3,419	2,974	3,539
Black.....	2,263	1,625	1,641	2,021	1,824	2,257	2,377	2,237	2,461
Hispanic origin ⁵	2,965	2,869	2,869	2,318	2,290	2,846	2,421	2,821	2,507
Age:									
Less than 18 years.....	(B)	(B)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
18 to 29 years.....	1,981	2,124	2,124	1,691	2,145	2,041	2,361	2,023	2,444
30 to 39 years.....	3,032	2,993	2,993	2,762	2,933	3,070	3,448	3,043	3,570
40 years and over.....	3,903	3,661	3,661	2,941	3,695	3,419	4,108	3,389	4,253
Years of school completed:									
Less than 12 years.....	1,754	2,019	2,043	2,115	1,911	2,308	2,761	2,288	2,858
High school: 4 years.....	2,698	2,749	2,749	2,351	2,688	2,627	3,057	2,604	3,165
College: 1 to 3 years.....	3,338	3,002	3,002	2,820	2,903	3,178	3,838	3,150	3,973
4 years or more.....	4,850	4,705	4,705	3,432	5,127	4,251	4,729	4,214	4,895
Number of own children present from an absent father:									
One child.....	2,425	2,443	2,453	1,935	2,215	2,235	2,366	2,215	2,450
Two children.....	3,527	3,536	3,536	2,993	3,464	3,154	3,665	3,127	3,794
Three children.....	4,509	3,676	3,676	3,227	3,664	3,849	4,644	3,815	4,808
Four children or more.....	3,226	2,312	2,312	4,309	4,613	4,330	5,056	4,292	5,234

¹For a discussion of the CPI-U-X1 and CPI-U, see appendix B.

²Based on the CPI-U for 1983-1989 and CPI-U-X1 for 1978 and 1981.

³Excludes a small number of currently widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.

⁴Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.

⁵Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table F. Child Support Payments Due and Actually Received: 1978 to 1989

(Aggregates in billions of dollars. In 1989 dollars using the CPI-U and CPI-U-X1¹)

Characteristics	In 1989 dollars ²							In 1989 CPI-U adjusted dollars	
	1989	1987 ¹	1987	1985	1983	1981	1978	1981	1978
Women due child support payments:									
Total thousands.....	4,953	4,840	4,829	4,381	3,995	4,043	3,424	4,043	3,424
Mean payments (dollars) ¹ :									
Due.....	\$3,292	\$3,287	\$3,293	\$2,877	\$3,139	\$3,382	\$3,680	\$3,352	\$3,810
Received.....	2,252	2,247	2,252	1,892	2,215	2,080	2,370	2,063	2,454
Deficit.....	1,040	1,039	1,041	986	925	1,301	1,310	1,289	1,357
Aggregate payments (in billions of dollars):									
Child support due.....	16.3	15.9	15.9	12.6	12.5	13.7	12.6	13.6	13.0
Child support received.....	11.2	10.9	10.9	8.3	8.8	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.4
Aggregate child support deficit..	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.3	3.7	5.3	4.5	5.2	4.6
Percent of aggregate due actually received.....	68.7	68.6	68.6	65.9	70.4	61.3	64.3	61.0	64.6

¹For a discussion of the CPI-U-X1 and CPI-U, see appendix B.

²Based on the CPI-U for 1983-1989 and CPI-U-X1 for 1978 and 1981.

Table G. Mean Child Support Payments to Women Due Child Support in 1989, by Type of Arrangement

(Numbers in thousands. Women 15 years and older with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1990)

Type of arrangement	Number	Percent distribution	Mean child support income received ¹	Mean child support income due
All payments ²	4,953	100.0	\$2,252	\$3,292
Court ordered.....	3,304	66.7	1,980	3,249
Voluntary.....	1,430	28.9	2,929	3,526

¹Mean amount based on all women due payments, whether or not payments were received.

²Includes a small number of women whose arrangement type was "other", not shown separately.

benefits currently included in their award. However, only 67.6 percent of fathers who were required to provide health insurance benefits as part of the child support award actually did so. Health insurance benefits were also provided by 7.2 percent of the 3.4 million fathers who were not required to do so as part of a child support award. (See table H.)

The health insurance inclusion rate for White mothers with child support awards was 42.7 percent, compared with 28.4 percent for Black mothers. The rate for

Figure 5. Mean Income of Women With Children Under Age 21 Present From Absent Fathers: 1989

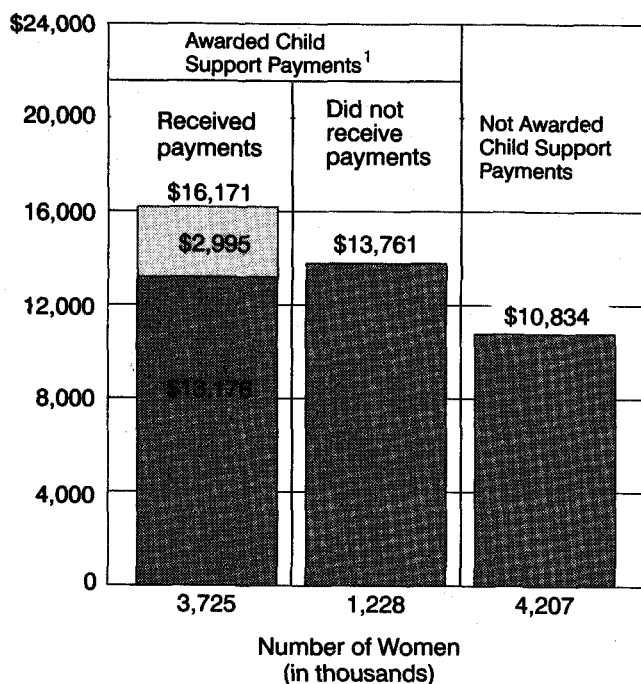
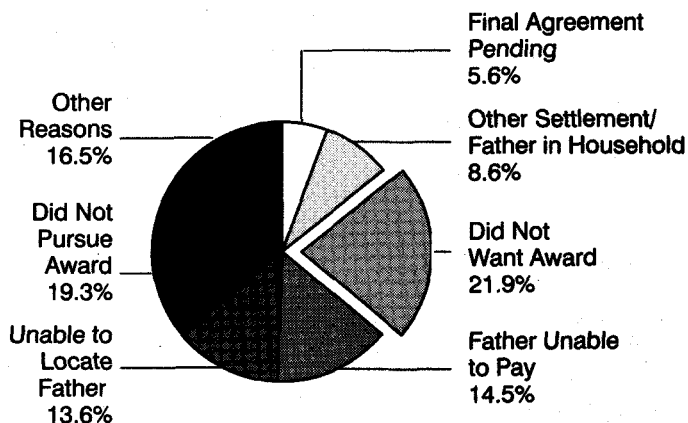


Figure 6. Women Not Awarded Child Support (As of Spring 1990)



Base: 4.2 million women not awarded child support payments.

women of Hispanic origin was 21.2 percent, not significantly different from Black women.

Never-married women with child support awards were much less likely than women of other marital statuses to have had health insurance benefits included in their awards; 26.4 percent of never-married women had health insurance benefits included in their awards compared with 41.9 percent for ever-married women.

For poor women, the health insurance inclusion rate in child support awards was 34.2 percent, significantly lower than the comparable rate for nonpoor women (42.0 percent).

Reasons for Non-Award of Child Support

About 4.2 million women, or 42.3 percent of the 10.0 million women with children under 21 years of age from an absent father, were never awarded child support as of spring 1990 (See table I.) An even higher percentage (56.7 percent) of poor women, 1.8 million, were not awarded child support as of spring 1990.

Of women not awarded child support, 14.2 percent either had final agreement pending or had made other financial arrangements, 63.9 percent wanted child support but did not obtain it for various reasons, and 21.9 percent did not want any child support. (See figure 6.) Poor women who were not awarded child support were more likely to have wanted child support than their nonpoor counterparts; 71.6 percent of poor women wanted payments, compared with 58.0 percent of nonpoor women.

Table H. Child Support Award Status and Health Insurance Inclusion, by Selected Characteristics for All Women and Women with Incomes Below Poverty Level in 1989

(Numbers in thousands. Women 15 years and older with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1990)

Characteristic	Total	Awarded child support payments					
		Total	Health insurance currently included in child support award		Health insurance actually provided by father	Health insurance not currently included in child support award	Health insurance actually provided by father
			Number	Percent of total awarded	Percent of total awarded	Number	Percent of total not awarded
ALL WOMEN							
Total	9,955	5,748	2,307	40.1	67.6	3,441	7.2
Current marital status ¹ :							
Married ²	2,531	1,999	755	37.8	65.7	1,244	6.2
Divorced	3,056	2,347	1,038	44.2	66.9	1,309	9.1
Separated	1,352	648	298	46.0	81.2	350	5.1
Never married	2,950	704	186	26.4	58.1	518	6.2
Race and Hispanic origin:							
White	6,905	4,661	1,992	42.7	67.2	2,669	7.0
Black	2,770	955	271	28.4	69.0	684	8.3
Hispanic origin ³	1,112	452	96	21.2	63.5	356	4.2
Age:							
15 to 17 years	128	23	-	-	-	23	-
18 to 29 years	3,086	1,408	572	40.6	62.8	836	7.5
30 to 39 years	4,175	2,685	1,097	40.9	66.5	1,588	6.2
40 years and over	2,566	1,632	638	39.1	73.8	994	8.7
Years of school completed:							
Less than 12 years	2,372	875	233	26.6	58.8	642	5.0
High school: 4 years	4,704	2,916	1,218	41.8	68.2	1,698	7.3
College: 1 to 3 years	1,988	1,293	575	44.5	71.8	718	7.1
4 years or more	891	664	281	42.3	63.7	383	10.4
Number of own children present from an absent father:							
One child	5,721	3,274	1,316	40.2	64.6	1,958	7.3
Two children	2,873	1,812	739	40.8	72.0	1,073	7.4
Three children	1,030	537	220	41.0	70.5	317	7.9
Four children or more	331	125	33	26.4	66.7	92	-
WOMEN WITH INCOMES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN 1989							
Total	3,206	1,387	475	34.2	61.7	912	6.1
Current marital status ¹ :							
Married ²	176	127	45	35.4	73.3	82	3.7
Divorced	820	577	212	36.7	55.2	365	7.4
Separated	612	288	118	41.0	70.3	170	5.9
Never married	1,590	389	96	24.7	58.3	293	5.1
Race and Hispanic origin:							
White	1,763	962	378	39.3	57.4	584	4.8
Black	1,314	384	77	20.1	80.5	307	9.1
Hispanic origin ³	536	177	31	17.5	54.8	146	4.1
Age:							
15 to 17 years	51	15	-	-	-	15	-
18 to 29 years	1,531	609	203	33.3	58.6	406	6.7
30 to 39 years	1,189	568	204	35.9	61.8	364	5.5
40 years and over	434	195	68	34.9	70.6	127	7.1
Years of school completed:							
Less than 12 years	1,403	455	107	23.5	46.7	348	4.3
High school: 4 years	1,300	678	277	40.9	63.5	401	6.5
College: 1 to 3 years	459	240	87	36.3	72.4	153	9.8
4 years or more	44	14	4	28.6	75.0	10	-
Number of own children present from an absent father:							
One child	1,455	633	207	32.7	60.4	426	5.4
Two children	945	446	167	37.4	65.3	279	7.5
Three children	573	239	81	33.9	58.0	158	7.6
Four children or more	232	69	20	29.0	55.0	49	2.0

¹Excludes a small number of currently widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.

²Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.

³Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table I. Reason for Non-Award of Child Support, for All Women and Women With Incomes Below Poverty Level in 1989 Who Were Not Awarded Child Support

(Numbers in thousands. Women 15 years and older with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1990)

Characteristic	Total	Reasons for non-award (percent)						
		Final agreement pending	Other settlement or father lives in household	Did not want award	Wanted award but unable to obtain since--			
					Father unable to pay	Unable to locate father	Did not pursue award	Other reasons ¹
ALL WOMEN								
Total	4,207	237	360	923	610	574	810	693
Percent	100.0	5.6	8.6	21.9	14.5	13.6	19.3	16.5
WOMEN WITH INCOMES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN 1989								
Total	1,819	87	147	283	332	300	356	313
Percent	100.0	4.8	8.1	15.6	18.3	16.5	19.6	17.2

¹Includes instances where paternity could not be established as well as all other reasons for non-award.

Use of Government Assistance in Obtaining Child Support

Of the 10.0 million women with children from absent fathers in 1990, 2.9 million (29.3 percent) had, at some time, contacted a government agency for assistance in obtaining child support. The 2.9 million women who sought aid made 3.7 million contacts with government agencies (sometimes they requested more than one type of assistance). Approximately 1 million women received aid in locating the father, establishing paternity, or establishing support obligations; a similar number received assistance in enforcing the support order or obtaining collection. About one-third of those women seeking assistance received no help from the agency.⁷ (See table J.)

⁷The latter two estimates were not statistically significant from one another.

Table J. Women Contacting Government Agencies for Aid in Obtaining Child Support

(Numbers in thousands. Women 15 years and older with own children under 21 years of age present from an absent father as of spring 1990. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Women requesting aid	2,916	(X)
Type of aid requested:		
Total contacts ¹	3,659	100.0
Locate the father	378	10.3
Establish paternity	84	2.3
Establish support obligation	530	14.5
Enforce support order	630	17.2
Obtain collection	432	11.8
No help provided	1,227	33.5
Other types	378	10.3

¹The number of contacts is greater than the total number of women requesting aid since women may request more than one type of assistance.

AWARD OF ALIMONY PAYMENTS

Of the 20.6 million ever-divorced or currently separated women in 1990, 15.5 percent were awarded alimony payments. (See table K.) The alimony award rate in 1990 was not significantly different from the award rate in 1988.

The award rate for Whites (16.2 percent) was about 50 percent higher than the award rate for Blacks (10.7 percent). The award rate for Hispanic-origin women was 11.4 percent.⁸ (See table L.) The award rate for women 40 years old and over (19.9 percent) was about twice that of women under 40 (9.3 percent).

Of women awarded alimony payments as of spring 1990, 87.8 percent were White, 75.1 percent were women over 40 years of age, and 74.3 percent were women with no children present.⁹

AWARD OF PROPERTY SETTLEMENTS

Of the 17.8 million ever-divorced women as of spring 1990, 5.7 million (32.3 percent) received a property settlement. The 1990 property settlement rate was not significantly different from the comparable 1988 rate, but well below that for 1979 (44.5 percent). (See table M.)

In 1990, the property settlement receipt rate was 34.4 percent for Whites, 16.6 percent for Blacks, and 19.8 percent for Hispanic-origin women.¹⁰ The receipt rate for women 18 to 29 years of age was 23.2 percent, lower than the receipt rate for those women over 30 (33.3 percent).

⁸The percentage differences between Blacks and those of Hispanic origin were not statistically significant.

⁹The latter two estimates were not statistically significant from one another.

¹⁰The percentage differences between Blacks and those of Hispanic origin were not statistically significant.

Table K. Award Status of Women—Alimony Payments

(Numbers in thousands. Ever-divorced and currently separated women. Women 15 years and over as of April 1990 for 1989. Women 14 years and over as of April 1988 for 1987^r. Women 18 years and over as of April of the subsequent year for previous years. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Award and reciprocity status	Number							Percent distribution						
	1989	1987 ^r	1987	1985	1983	1981	1978	1989	1987 ^r	1987	1985	1983	1981	1978
Total	20,610	19,281	19,271	19,156	17,392	16,996	14,334	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Awarded	3,189	3,243	3,243	2,803	2,416	2,534	2,052	15.5	16.8	16.8	14.6	13.9	14.9	14.3
Supposed to receive payments	922	1,186	1,186	840	791	782	760	4.5	6.2	6.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	5.3
Not supposed to receive payments ...	2,267	2,057	2,057	1,963	1,625	1,752	1,292	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.2	9.3	10.3	9.0
Not awarded ¹	17,421	16,038	16,028	16,354	14,976	14,462	12,282	84.5	83.2	83.2	85.4	86.1	85.1	85.7

¹Award status as of spring 1990, 1988, 1986, 1984, 1982, or 1979.

Of women receiving a property settlement, 31.4 percent received a "one-time" cash payment as the only settlement; the other settlements included some

Table L. Alimony Payments Awarded in 1989—Ever-Divorced and Currently Separated Women, by Selected Characteristics

(Numbers in thousands. Women 15 years and older as of spring 1990. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Number awarded alimony payments	Percent awarded alimony payments	Number not awarded alimony payments
All women	20,610	3,189	15.5	17,421
Current marital status ¹ :				
Divorced	8,888	1,472	16.6	7,416
Married ²	7,738	1,170	15.1	6,568
Separated	2,790	316	11.3	2,474
Race and Hispanic origin:				
White	17,245	2,801	16.2	14,444
Black	2,863	305	10.7	2,558
Hispanic origin ³	1,499	171	11.4	1,328
Age:				
15 to 17 years	3	-	-	3
18 to 29 years	2,464	184	7.5	2,277
30 to 39 years	6,093	610	10.0	5,483
40 years and over	12,051	2,394	19.9	9,657
Years of school completed:				
Less than 12 years	4,622	636	13.8	3,986
High school: 4 years	9,183	1,408	15.3	7,775
College: 1 to 3 years	4,103	651	15.9	3,452
4 years or more	2,700	493	18.3	2,207
Number of own children present from an absent father:				
No children	13,604	2,368	17.4	11,236
One or more children	7,004	820	11.7	6,184

¹Excludes a small number of currently widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.

²Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.

³Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

form of property transfer, with or without the inclusion of cash. Real estate, cars, and/or household furnishings were the most commonly received forms of property settlements. Only 4.1 percent received both cash and property as part of the settlement. (See table N.)

Of women awarded a property settlement, 26.4 percent also received some form of support payment in 1989. Of ever-divorced women without a property settlement, 15.8 percent received support payments in 1989. (See table 5.)

The mean total money income of women with property settlements (\$19,569) was 31.6 percent higher than that of women without settlements (\$14,875).

USER COMMENTS

The Census Bureau welcomes the comments and advice of data users. We are particularly interested in receiving comments about this report and the adjustments for inflation to income based on the official and experimental CPI's. If you have any suggestions or comments, please write to:

Charles T. Nelson
Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
- B Base less than 75,000.
- NA Not available.
- r Revised
- X Not applicable.

Table M. Receipt of Property Settlement for Ever-Divorced Women, by Selected Characteristics(Numbers in thousands. Women 15 years and over as of April 1990. Women 14 years and over as of April 1988^f. Women 18 years and older as of April for previous years. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total							Property settlement reached						
	1990	1988 ^f	1988	1986	1984	1982	1979	Percent receiving						
								1990	1988 ^f	1988	1986	1984	1982	1979
ALL WOMEN														
Total	17,819	16,550	16,545	16,547	14,761	14,209	12,025	32.3	31.8	31.8	35.6	37.2	41.8	44.5
Current marital status:														
Divorced	8,888	8,116	8,110	8,000	7,404	6,749	5,311	35.2	34.5	34.5	39.1	40.5	42.1	50.4
Married ¹	7,738	7,322	7,322	7,361	6,366	6,453	5,758	31.0	30.2	30.2	33.5	35.2	41.8	42.5
Widowed ²	1,194	1,113	1,113	1,186	991	1,007	955	18.5	22.7	22.7	24.0	25.3	40.0	23.8
Race and Hispanic origin:														
White	15,406	14,405	14,399	14,408	12,833	12,487	10,568	34.4	34.1	34.2	37.0	38.9	42.9	46.7
Black	2,008	1,782	1,782	1,832	1,669	1,521	1,307	16.6	13.7	13.7	25.1	26.1	33.4	27.2
Hispanic origin ³	1,067	907	907	866	774	643	548	19.8	22.3	22.3	28.5	27.8	32.3	29.2
Age:														
Less than 18 years	2	6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	-	-	-	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
18 to 29 years	1,809	2,071	2,071	2,046	2,249	2,302	2,067	23.2	22.9	22.9	25.0	28.7	23.1	43.6
30 to 39 years	5,185	4,970	4,970	4,950	4,373	4,180	3,273	31.5	32.6	32.6	37.3	40.4	48.9	51.5
40 years and over	10,823	9,504	9,504	9,550	8,139	7,727	6,684	34.1	33.3	33.3	36.9	37.9	43.5	41.3
Years of school completed:														
Less than 12 years	3,726	3,731	3,727	4,146	3,853	4,018	3,999	16.4	21.4	21.4	28.2	27.2	35.2	32.3
High school: 4 years	8,047	7,368	7,366	7,354	6,653	6,297	5,114	31.8	30.3	30.3	35.6	38.7	42.5	49.2
College: 1 to 3 years	3,589	3,342	3,342	3,091	2,533	2,432	1,849	39.4	37.3	37.3	38.2	40.7	44.7	49.7
4 years or more	2,457	2,110	2,110	1,955	1,721	1,463	1,062	47.5	46.6	46.6	46.6	48.6	52.2	58.3
Number of own children present from an absent father:														
No children	12,167	11,141	11,136	11,110	9,375	9,083	7,562	31.2	30.6	30.6	35.2	35.2	42.1	39.2
One or more children	5,652	5,409	5,409	5,436	5,385	5,127	4,462	34.6	34.2	34.2	36.2	40.7	41.3	53.5

¹Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.²Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.³Hispanic women may be of any race.**Table N. Receipt and Type of Property Settlement for Ever-Divorced Women, by Selected Characteristics**

(Numbers in thousands. Women 15 years and older as of spring 1990)

Characteristic	Total	No settlement reached	Property settlement reached			
			Total	Type of settlement (percent)		
				Cash ¹ only	Other types ² only	Cash ¹ and other types ²
ALL WOMEN						
Total	17,819	12,072	5,747	31.4	64.5	4.1
Current marital status:						
Divorced	8,888	5,758	3,130	30.6	65.2	4.2
Married ³	7,738	5,342	2,395	33.2	63.1	3.6
Widowed ⁴	1,194	973	221	22.6	69.2	8.1
Race and Hispanic origin:						
White	15,406	10,102	5,304	31.2	64.8	4.0
Black	2,008	1,674	334	29.6	65.0	5.4
Hispanic origin ⁵	1,067	856	211	27.5	70.6	1.9
Age:						
15 to 17 years	2	2	-	-	-	-
18 to 29 years	1,809	1,389	420	31.2	63.1	5.7
30 to 39 years	5,185	3,553	1,631	30.5	65.7	3.7
40 years and over	10,823	7,128	3,696	31.8	64.1	4.1
Years of school completed:						
Less than 12 years	3,726	3,116	610	22.6	74.1	3.3
High school: 4 years	8,047	5,491	2,557	29.2	67.8	3.1
College: 1 to 3 years	3,589	2,175	1,414	34.8	59.2	6.0
4 years or more	2,457	1,290	1,167	36.7	58.7	4.6
Number of own children present from an absent father:						
No children	12,167	8,376	3,791	32.4	62.9	4.6
One or more children	5,652	3,696	1,956	29.3	67.6	3.1

¹A one-time cash settlement.²Other property (e.g., house, other real estate, cars, or furnishing).³Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.⁴Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.⁵Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 1. Child Support Payments Agreed to or Awarded, by Characteristics of All Women and Women With Incomes Below Poverty Level in 1989

(Women 15 years and older with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1990. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Agreed to or awarded											Not awarded		
	Total (Thous.)	Total ¹ (Thous.)	Supposed to receive payments in 1989									Total (Thous.)	Mean total money income	
			Total (Thous.)	Number (Thous.)	Received payments				Did not receive payments					
					Mean total money income		Mean income from child support		Mean total money income					
					Value (Dol.)	Stand- ard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Stand- ard error (Dol.)	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Stand- ard error (Dol.)			
Total (Thous.)	Total ¹ (Thous.)	Total (Thous.)	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Stand- ard error (Dol.)	Value (Dol.)	Stand- ard error (Dol.)	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Stand- ard error (Dol.)	Number (Thous.)	Value (Dol.)	Stand- ard error (Dol.)	
ALL WOMEN														
Total	9,955	5,748	4,953	3,725	16,171	400	2,995	96	1,228	13,761	624	4,207	10,834	328
Standard error	239	186	173	151	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	88	(X)	(X)	160	(X)	(X)
Current marital status:														
Married ²	2,531	1,999	1,685	1,215	14,469	633	2,931	163	470	13,181	951	532	14,976	1,588
Divorced	3,056	2,347	2,123	1,634	19,456	634	3,322	159	489	16,707	1,120	708	14,044	705
Separated	1,352	648	527	420	14,891	1,362	3,060	286	107	11,282	1,560	704	11,621	690
Widowed ³	65	49	34	28	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	6	(B)	(B)	16	(B)	(B)
Never married	2,950	704	583	427	9,495	691	1,888	138	156	7,768	896	2,246	8,611	351
Race and Hispanic origin:														
White	6,905	4,661	4,048	3,098	16,632	433	3,132	111	950	13,845	736	2,243	11,794	518
Black	2,770	955	791	551	13,898	1,196	2,263	166	241	13,772	1,311	1,815	9,814	414
Hispanic origin ⁴	1,112	452	364	254	14,758	1,948	2,965	465	110	10,747	1,945	660	8,620	1,027
Age:														
15 to 17 years	128	23	23	19	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	4	(B)	(B)	104	897	251
18 to 29 years	3,086	1,408	1,208	912	9,938	452	1,981	88	295	7,929	764	1,678	7,504	330
30 to 39 years	4,175	2,685	2,413	1,796	17,006	557	3,032	129	617	13,165	760	1,490	12,375	504
40 years and over	2,566	1,632	1,309	997	20,668	934	3,903	248	312	20,606	1,571	934	15,469	1,004
Years of school completed:														
Less than 12 years	2,372	875	741	494	8,201	583	1,754	133	248	6,170	594	1,497	5,955	319
High school: 4 years	4,704	2,916	2,470	1,888	13,535	385	2,698	127	582	13,093	854	1,788	11,787	425
College: 1 to 3 years	1,988	1,293	1,139	873	18,462	843	3,338	194	266	15,590	1,269	695	13,304	659
4 years or more	891	664	603	470	30,872	1,669	4,850	362	133	27,151	2,210	227	27,953	3,326
Number of own children present from an absent father:														
One child	5,721	3,274	2,742	2,079	15,799	507	2,425	114	663	14,235	911	2,447	11,737	4,893
Two children	2,873	1,812	1,608	1,215	17,465	792	3,527	153	393	14,652	1,044	1,061	9,971	5,121
Three children	1,030	537	488	342	14,863	1,107	4,509	495	146	10,173	1,402	493	9,758	7,725
Four children or more	331	125	115	89	12,217	1,891	3,226	620	26	(B)	(B)	205	7,122	6,481
WOMEN WITH INCOMES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN 1989														
Total	3,206	1,387	1,190	813	5,047	378	1,889	245	377	5,358	606	1,819	4,406	260
Standard error	198	132	122	101	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	69	(B)	(B)	150	(B)	(B)
Current marital status:														
Married ²	176	127	106	71	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	35	(B)	(B)	49	(B)	(B)
Divorced	820	577	525	348	5,581	606	2,112	397	177	5,952	835	244	5,075	784
Separated	612	288	221	164	4,917	768	1,717	422	57	(B)	(B)	324	5,155	711
Widowed ³	8	6	4	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	4	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)
Never married	1,590	389	334	229	4,543	622	1,553	312	105	5,282	860	1,201	4,104	290
Race and Hispanic origin:														
White	1,763	962	827	561	5,010	461	1,972	325	266	5,050	716	800	4,325	395
Black	1,314	384	325	227	5,174	689	1,674	329	98	6,228	1,235	931	4,473	359
Hispanic origin ⁴	536	177	148	94	4,958	1,705	1,824	693	54	(B)	(B)	359	4,164	772
Age:														
15 to 17 years	51	15	15	11	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	4	(B)	(B)	36	(B)	(B)
18 to 29 years	1,531	608	507	343	4,589	528	1,515	262	164	4,754	831	923	3,918	317
30 to 39 years	1,189	568	500	337	5,982	585	2,167	463	162	5,797	996	621	5,151	473
40 years and over	434	195	168	121	4,173	958	2,316	621	47	(B)	(B)	239	4,860	812
Years of school completed:														
Less than 12 years	1,403	455	391	242	4,522	737	1,355	293	148	4,764	838	948	3,952	349
High school: 4 years	1,300	678	574	409	5,206	519	1,910	381	165	5,500	790	622	4,635	429
College: 1 to 3 years	459	240	211	152	5,435	823	2,745	579	59	6,378	2,269	219	5,740	782
4 years or more	44	14	14	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	5	(B)	(B)	30	(B)	(B)
Number of own children present from an absent father:														
One child	1,455	633	534	376	4,450	527	1,697	369	158	4,713	876	822	3,611	350
Two children	945	446	371	259	5,336	601	2,046	417	112	5,392	854	500	4,435	451
Three children	573	239	219	133	5,747	1,071	2,252	629	86	5,861	1,369	334	5,587	630
Four children or more	232	69	67	45	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	22	(B)	(B)	163	5,907	1,046

¹Includes a small number of women who were not supposed to receive payments in 1989. ²Includes remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce. ³Includes widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce. ⁴Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Receipt of Child Support Payments in 1989—Women With Children Present, by Type of Arrangement

(Women 15 years and older with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1990. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total due payments		Amount of payments due in 1989							
	Number	Standard error	\$1 to \$499	\$500 to \$999	\$1,000 to \$1,499	\$1,500 to \$1,999	\$2,000 to \$2,999	\$3,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$6,999	\$7,000 and over
ALL PAYMENTS¹										
Total payments received in 1989..... (thous.)	4,953	173	182	391	661	620	1,126	1,184	414	375
0.0 percent.....	1,228	88	63	148	265	157	279	213	55	48
0.1 to 24.9 percent.....	306	44	23	32	19	43	83	67	20	19
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	272	42	20	17	43	47	70	30	32	12
50.0 to 74.9 percent.....	293	43	3	17	34	37	58	90	23	30
75.0 to 99.9 percent.....	308	44	4	28	29	38	58	74	30	47
100.0 percent and over.....	2,546	126	68	150	271	298	579	710	252	218
Mean income from child support ² (dols.)	2,252	(X)	137	340	603	1,019	1,493	2,745	4,238	8,753
Standard error..... (dols.)	79	(X)	19	29	38	53	56	83	190	654
Mean total money income..... (dols.)	15,574	(X)	8,585	10,399	13,730	13,264	15,093	16,379	18,982	26,579
Standard error..... (dols.)	339	(X)	889	998	836	818	691	585	1,202	1,932
Number below poverty level..... (thous.)	1,190	...	89	211	170	157	216	232	82	32
Standard error..... (thous.)	122	(X)	34	52	46	45	52	54	32	20
If full amount of payments were received in 1989:										
Mean income from child support ² (dols.)	3,292	(X)	298	701	1,193	1,722	2,409	3,807	5,671	12,151
Standard error..... (dols.)	93	(X)	17	12	8	10	12	31	45	776
Mean total money income..... (dols.)	16,614	(X)	8,746	10,760	14,320	13,966	16,009	17,441	20,415	29,977
Standard error..... (dols.)	344	(X)	892	999	836	819	686	586	1,164	1,955
Number below poverty level..... (thous.)	1,050	...	89	205	162	145	191	181	51	26
Standard error..... (thous.)	115	(X)	34	51	45	43	49	48	25	18
COURT-ORDERED PAYMENTS										
Total payments received in 1989..... (thous.)	3,304	143	131	265	460	411	750	793	274	220
0.0 percent.....	1,005	80	53	95	224	130	224	199	44	35
0.1 to 24.9 percent.....	246	40	23	28	12	39	68	54	12	10
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	221	38	9	12	34	39	61	28	30	9
50.0 to 74.9 percent.....	209	36	3	15	17	31	38	67	18	21
75.0 to 99.9 percent.....	225	38	4	26	23	29	36	58	15	33
100.0 percent and over.....	1,397	94	40	89	149	143	322	387	155	112
Mean income from child support ² (dols.)	1,980	(X)	112	325	507	836	1,307	2,414	4,009	8,492
Standard error..... (dols.)	94	(X)	22	33	45	65	70	108	243	906
Mean total money income..... (dols.)	15,088	(X)	8,861	10,035	13,403	13,158	14,877	15,447	19,400	26,040
Standard error..... (dols.)	420	(X)	1,107	1,200	988	1,059	915	697	1,576	2,507
Number below poverty level..... (thous.)	853	...	71	150	125	107	161	167	53	18
Standard error..... (thous.)	103	(X)	30	44	40	37	45	46	26	15
If full amount of payments were received in 1989:										
Mean income from child support ² (dols.)	3,249	(X)	299	698	1,195	1,727	2,409	3,818	5,659	13,002
Standard error..... (dols.)	120	(X)	21	15	10	12	15	38	56	1,198
Mean total money income..... (dols.)	16,357	(X)	9,048	10,408	14,091	14,049	15,979	16,851	21,051	30,549
Standard error..... (dols.)	429	(X)	1,113	1,200	990	1,062	908	705	1,533	2,579
Number below poverty level..... (thous.)	733	...	71	145	117	95	146	121	25	12
Standard error..... (thous.)	96	(X)	30	43	38	35	43	39	18	12
VOLUNTARY WRITTEN AGREEMENTS										
Total payments received in 1989..... (thous.)	1,430	95	46	87	172	182	318	345	132	148
0.0 percent.....	175	33	9	25	38	22	46	11	11	13
0.1 to 24.9 percent.....	50	18	-	-	7	4	11	11	8	9
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	34	15	12	5	5	5	-	2	2	3
50.0 to 74.9 percent.....	82	23	-	2	18	7	17	24	6	9
75.0 to 99.9 percent.....	80	23	-	1	5	9	22	15	13	14
100.0 percent and over.....	1,010	80	25	54	99	135	222	282	92	100
Mean income from child support ² (dols.)	2,929	(X)	(B)	471	809	1,399	1,894	3,406	4,662	9,115
Standard error..... (dols.)	156	(X)	(B)	63	69	80	90	105	301	956
Mean total money income..... (dols.)	17,104	(X)	(B)	9,069	15,574	13,622	15,907	19,075	18,360	27,710
Standard error..... (dols.)	625	(X)	(B)	1,671	1,720	1,314	1,052	1,121	1,778	3,147
Number below poverty level..... (thous.)	261	...	16	35	33	38	42	57	26	14
Standard error..... (thous.)	57	(X)	(B)	21	20	22	23	27	18	13
If full amount of payments were received in 1989:										
Mean income from child support ² (dols.)	3,526	(X)	(B)	724	1,197	1,712	2,387	3,777	5,707	11,009
Standard error..... (dols.)	157	(X)	(B)	28	14	19	23	57	76	788
Mean total money income..... (dols.)	17,701	(X)	(B)	9,321	15,963	13,936	16,400	19,446	19,405	29,604
Standard error..... (dols.)	626	(X)	(B)	1,666	1,708	1,315	1,045	1,121	1,678	3,103
Number below poverty level..... (thous.)	245	...	16	35	33	38	33	52	24	14
Standard error..... (thous.)	56	(X)	(B)	21	20	22	20	26	17	13

¹Includes a small number of women whose arrangement type was 'other' not shown separately.

²Mean amount based on all women due payments, whether or not payments were received.

Table 3. Child Support Award Status and Reason for Non-Award, by Selected Characteristics for All Women and Women With Incomes Below Poverty Level in 1989

(Numbers in thousands. Women 15 years and older with own children under 21 years of age present from absent fathers as of spring 1990)

Characteristic	Total	Not awarded child support payments							
		Total	Reason for non-award (percent)						
			Final agreement pending	Other settlement or father lives in household	Wanted award but unable to obtain since—				
					Did not want award	Father unable to pay	Unable to locate father	Did not pursue award	Other reasons ¹
ALL WOMEN									
Total	9,955	4,207	5.6	8.6	21.9	14.5	13.6	19.3	16.5
Current marital status ² :									
Married ³	2,531	532	0.8	8.5	30.8	14.8	11.7	16.4	16.9
Divorced	3,056	708	6.9	7.5	23.3	13.4	11.9	18.5	18.4
Separated	1,352	704	16.5	7.5	20.2	15.5	11.1	15.8	13.5
Never married	2,950	2,246	3.0	9.3	19.8	14.2	15.5	21.4	16.8
Race and Hispanic origin:									
White	6,905	2,243	6.2	9.1	24.6	14.3	12.8	16.1	17.0
Black	2,770	1,815	5.1	8.0	18.2	15.1	14.5	23.0	16.0
Hispanic origin ⁴	1,112	660	4.8	7.0	22.9	15.2	17.0	17.9	15.2
Age:									
15 to 17 years	128	104	6.7	8.7	22.1	14.4	4.8	24.0	18.3
18 to 29 years	3,085	1,678	5.1	9.0	18.8	17.8	15.1	19.2	15.0
30 to 39 years	4,175	1,490	7.0	7.1	22.1	13.4	14.4	19.7	16.2
40 years and over	2,566	934	4.3	10.1	27.2	10.4	10.9	18.0	19.1
Years of school completed:									
Less than 12 years	2,372	1,497	2.8	6.8	18.1	20.0	15.6	20.9	15.7
High school: 4 years	4,704	1,788	6.2	8.6	22.9	12.2	13.9	17.2	19.0
College: 1 to 3 years	1,988	695	8.8	10.8	26.6	10.5	11.4	20.7	11.2
4 years or more	891	227	11.0	11.9	26.0	8.4	5.3	20.3	16.7
Number of own children present from an absent father:									
One child	5,721	2,447	5.0	9.3	24.4	13.6	12.8	17.1	17.7
Two children	2,873	1,061	6.9	8.4	17.7	15.5	15.8	20.7	15.1
Three children	1,030	493	6.5	6.9	23.3	13.8	11.4	21.7	16.6
Four children or more	331	205	4.4	4.9	11.2	22.4	18.0	31.2	8.3
WOMEN WITH INCOMES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN 1989									
Total	3,206	1,819	4.8	8.1	15.6	18.3	16.5	19.6	17.2
Current marital status ² :									
Married ³	176	49	6.1	0.0	24.5	26.5	24.5	4.1	12.2
Divorced	820	244	4.9	5.7	18.9	22.5	13.9	23.8	10.7
Separated	612	324	12.0	6.2	12.0	19.4	15.1	17.9	17.6
Never married	1,590	1,201	2.7	9.5	15.4	16.7	17.2	19.8	18.7
Race and Hispanic origin:									
White	1,763	800	7.0	7.0	16.9	19.0	17.3	16.3	16.6
Black	1,314	931	2.7	9.5	14.4	18.3	15.9	21.8	17.5
Hispanic origin ⁴	536	359	4.7	6.7	15.6	19.8	20.9	18.4	13.9
Age:									
15 to 17 years	51	36	8.3	19.4	16.7	11.1	13.9	5.6	25.0
18 to 29 years	1,532	923	2.9	8.1	16.0	20.4	16.6	19.7	16.1
30 to 39 years	1,189	621	7.4	8.4	13.0	16.1	17.2	19.5	18.4
40 years and over	434	239	4.2	5.4	19.7	16.7	14.6	21.3	17.2
Years of school completed:									
Less than 12 years	1,403	948	3.2	8.2	14.9	21.7	15.2	21.1	15.7
High school: 4 years	1,300	622	5.6	7.4	14.5	14.6	18.5	18.8	20.7
College: 1 to 3 years	459	219	6.4	11.0	22.8	15.5	17.8	14.6	11.4
4 years or more	44	30	26.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	6.7	23.3	33.3
Number of own children present from an absent father:									
One child	1,455	822	3.8	9.9	14.7	19.7	15.8	17.5	18.7
Two children	945	500	6.6	8.4	14.0	16.6	18.6	17.8	17.8
Three children	573	334	5.1	6.0	23.1	15.0	12.0	22.2	16.8
Four children or more	232	163	3.7	3.7	9.2	22.7	22.7	30.1	8.6

¹Includes instances where paternity could not be established as well as all other reasons for non-award.

²Excludes a small number of currently widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.

³Includes remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.

⁴Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 4. Alimony Or Maintenance Payments Agreed to or Awarded, by Characteristics of All Women and Women With Incomes Below Poverty Level in 1989

(Numbers in thousands. Ever-divorced or currently separated women 15 years and older as of spring 1990. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Agreed to or awarded payments ¹	Supposed to receive payments	Not awarded payments
ALL WOMEN				
Total	20,610	3,189	922	17,421
Standard error	317	140	76	303
Current marital status:				
Married ²	7,738	1,170	170	6,568
Widowed ³	1,193	230	20	963
Divorced	8,888	1,472	567	7,416
Separated	2,790	316	164	2,474
Race and Hispanic origin:				
White	17,245	2,801	787	14,444
Black	2,863	305	98	2,558
Hispanic ⁴	1,499	171	63	1,328
Age:				
15 to 17 years	3	-	-	3
18 to 29 years	2,464	184	85	2,280
30 to 39 years	6,093	610	267	5,483
40 years and over	12,051	2,394	569	9,657
Years of school completed:				
Less than 12 years	4,622	636	146	3,986
High school: 4 years	9,183	1,408	402	7,775
College: 1 to 3 years	4,103	651	214	3,452
4 years or more	2,700	493	160	2,207
Presence of own children from an absent father:				
No children present	13,604	2,368	520	11,236
One child or more present	7,004	820	402	6,184
Year of divorce or separation:				
1980 and later	11,031	1,342	646	9,689
1975 to 1979	3,503	527	127	2,976
1970 to 1974	2,113	437	69	1,676
Before 1970	3,963	883	80	3,080
Work experience in 1989:				
Worked	14,585	2,129	660	12,456
Worked at full-time jobs	11,698	1,681	512	10,017
50 to 52 weeks	8,930	1,319	367	7,611
Worked at part-time jobs	2,888	449	148	2,439
Did not work	6,024	1,059	262	4,965
WOMEN WITH INCOMES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN 1989				
Total	3,692	429	178	3,263
Standard error	207	74	47	200
Current marital status:				
Married ²	420	55	11	365
Widowed ³	265	41	1	224
Divorced	1,860	223	112	1,637
Separated	1,147	110	54	1,037
Race and Hispanic origin:				
White	2,640	340	149	2,300
Black	931	76	26	855
Hispanic ⁴	477	31	21	446
Age:				
15 to 17 years	2	-	-	2
18 to 29 years	726	60	43	666
30 to 39 years	1,206	96	56	1,110
40 years and over	1,758	273	79	1,485
Presence of own children from an absent father:				
No children present	2,076	300	93	1,776
One child or more present	1,616	129	85	1,487

¹Includes women who were not supposed to receive payments in 1989.

²Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.

³Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.

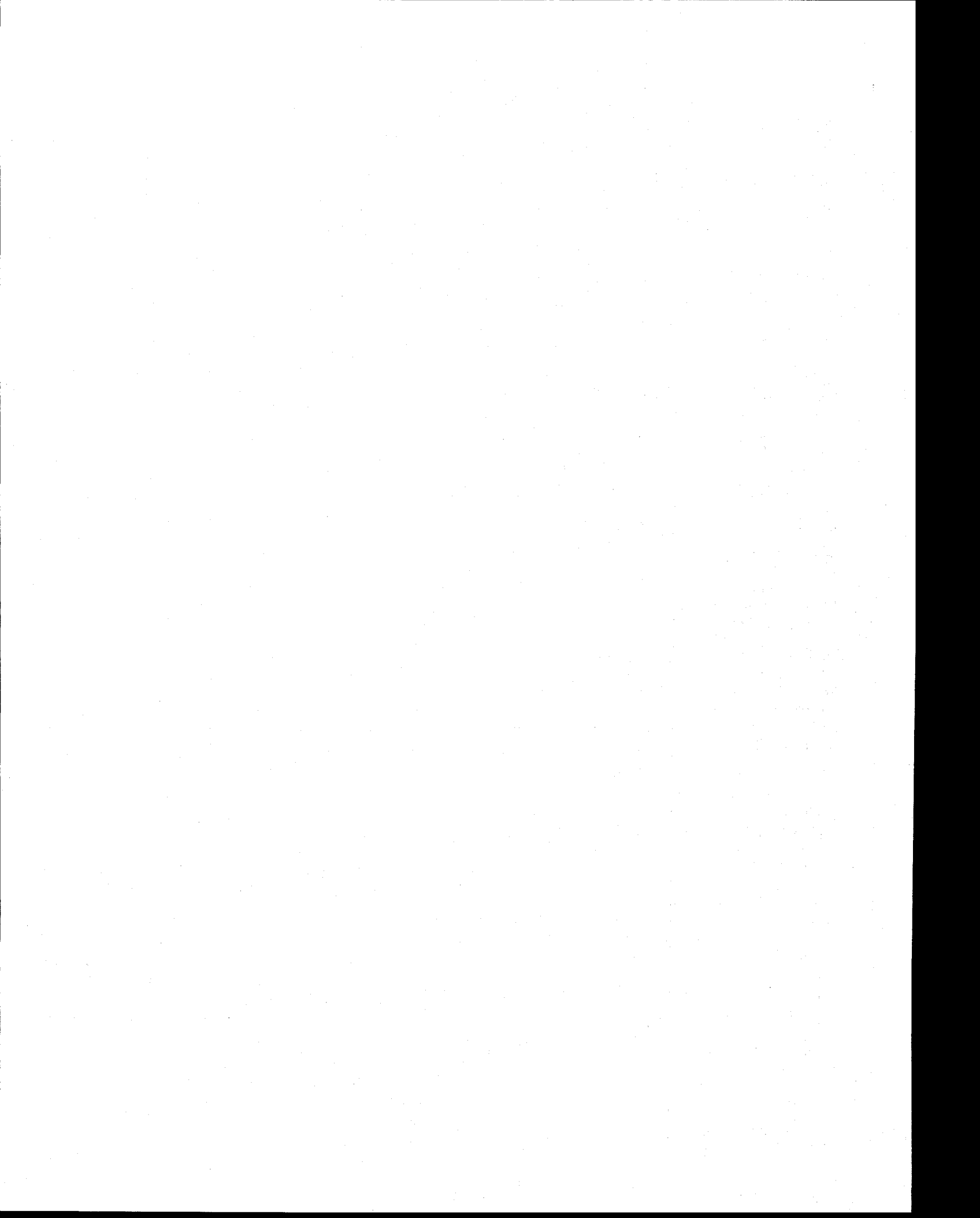
⁴Hispanic women may be of any race.

Table 5. Property Settlements Following Divorce—Ever-Divorced Women, by Selected Characteristics

(Numbers in thousands. Women 15 years and older as of spring 1990. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	No settlement reached				Property settlement reached						
		Total ¹	Received—			Total ¹	Received			Type of settlement		
			Child support only	Alimony only	Child support and alimony		Child support only	Alimony only	Child support and alimony	Cash ² only	Other types ³ only	Cash ² and other types ³
Total.....	17,819	12,072	1,534	281	88	5,747	1,131	264	124	1,804	3,707	236
Standard error.....	306	260	98	42	24	186	84	41	28	106	151	39
Current marital status:												
Divorced.....	8,888	5,758	854	211	61	3,130	620	195	99	958	2,042	131
Married ⁴	7,738	5,342	660	58	27	2,395	506	64	22	796	1,512	87
Widowed ⁵	1,194	973	20	12	-	221	5	5	3	50	153	18
Race and Hispanic origin:												
White.....	15,406	10,102	1,352	216	79	5,304	1,041	243	109	1,656	3,436	212
Black.....	2,008	1,674	149	52	5	334	80	11	8	99	217	18
Hispanic origin ⁶	1,067	856	111	26	3	211	46	10	15	58	149	4
Age:												
15 to 17 years.....	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 to 29 years.....	1,809	1,389	370	37	7	420	134	12	11	131	265	24
30 to 39 years.....	5,185	3,553	796	81	41	1,631	596	50	47	497	1,072	61
40 years and over.....	10,823	7,128	368	164	40	3,696	400	202	66	1,176	2,369	151
Years of school completed:												
Less than 12 years.....	3,726	3,116	253	69	-	610	58	57	4	138	452	20
High school: 4 years.....	8,047	5,491	814	140	58	2,557	543	85	49	746	1,733	78
College: 1 to 3 years.....	3,589	2,175	343	45	28	1,414	265	57	47	492	837	85
4 years or more.....	2,457	1,290	124	27	2	1,167	265	65	25	428	685	54
Presence of own children from an absent father:												
No children present.....	12,167	8,376	-	226	-	3,791	-	219	-	1,230	2,384	176
One child or more present.....	5,652	3,696	1,534	55	88	1,956	1,131	45	124	573	1,322	60
Year of divorce:												
1980 and later.....	8,926	5,775	1,185	177	64	3,151	920	152	110	1,052	1,953	146
1975 to 1979.....	3,207	2,045	278	39	19	1,162	170	42	12	394	733	36
1970 to 1974.....	1,960	1,354	58	33	2	606	38	26	2	159	415	32
Before 1970.....	3,726	2,898	14	31	3	829	3	45	-	199	607	23
Income in 1989:												
Without income.....	752	575	50	8	2	177	23	7	-	56	116	5
With income.....	17,067	11,497	1,484	273	87	5,570	1,108	257	124	1,748	3,591	231
\$1 to \$999 or loss.....	886	675	57	11	2	211	24	6	4	70	133	8
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	502	375	44	5	4	127	27	11	-	36	86	5
\$2,000 to \$3,999.....	1,249	955	130	20	5	294	62	7	-	65	217	12
\$4,000 to \$5,999.....	1,665	1,274	121	32	11	390	46	29	-	109	265	17
\$6,000 to \$7,999.....	1,318	954	87	18	2	363	49	21	12	98	249	17
\$8,000 to \$9,999.....	1,129	835	100	33	10	294	46	19	10	81	205	8
\$10,000 to \$11,999.....	1,101	760	139	16	8	341	49	27	2	99	222	20
\$12,000 to \$14,999.....	1,594	1,081	150	34	10	513	120	17	15	153	345	14
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	2,280	1,502	233	27	10	778	159	36	20	254	501	23
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	1,709	1,061	149	17	9	648	166	21	20	232	393	24
\$25,000 and over.....	3,635	2,025	274	60	17	1,610	359	63	42	551	976	83
Median income... (dols).....	13,286	11,789	13,282	12,146	12,666	16,612	19,092	13,501	19,848	18,203	15,739	18,084
Standard error (dols).....	213	245	668	1,518	2,313	416	904	2,091	2,469	715	518	2,831
Mean income... (dols).....	16,407	14,875	15,188	16,106	15,603	19,569	20,993	17,597	22,323	20,434	19,061	20,916
Standard error (dols).....	208	229	542	1,463	2,240	418	825	1,542	2,179	741	525	1,876

¹Detail does not add to total because some ever-divorced women received neither child support nor alimony, not shown separately.²A one-time cash settlement.³Other property (e.g., house, other real estate, cars, or furnishings).⁴Includes remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.⁵Includes widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.⁶Hispanic women may be of any race.



Appendix A. Definitions and Explanations

DEFINITIONS RELATED TO CHILD SUPPORT, ALIMONY, AND PROPERTY SETTLEMENTS

Child support. Data on award of child support payments were collected from women 15 years or older with children under 21 years of age whose father was not living in the household as of spring 1990. Information on reciprocity and amount of payments was obtained from women who reported that they were awarded or had agreements to receive child support payments in 1989. For ever-married women, payment amounts were limited to only those from the last divorce or separation.

Alimony. Data on the award of alimony or maintenance payments were collected from women 15 years or older who were ever-divorced or currently separated as of spring 1990. Information on reciprocity status was obtained from those women who reported that they were awarded or had agreements to receive alimony payments in 1989. The data are limited to alimony awards from the most recent divorce or separation.

Property settlements. Data on property settlements were collected from women 15 years or older who were ever-divorced as of spring 1990. For the purposes of this survey, a property settlement consists of a one-time cash settlement or other property (i.e., house, other real estate, car, or furniture) or a combination of both.

Reason for non-award of child support.

Final agreement pending: A child support agreement was awaiting final court, magisterial, or legal action before becoming final, and/or a voluntary written agreement was not yet final.

Joint custody granted: Housing, care, and support of the child(ren) was shared by both the child(ren)'s mother and father and, therefore, no money or other support was exchanged by the parents.

Did not want child support: The mother indicated she did not want child support for her child(ren).

Unable to locate father: Child support was desired, but the child(ren)'s father could not be located.

Unable to establish paternity: Child support arrangements could not be made because the child(ren)'s paternity could not be established.

Some other reason: The mother wanted child support, and the reason for non-award did not fit any of the reasons listed above.

Inclusion of health insurance in child support award. This item refers to whether the child(ren)'s father had made health insurance arrangements for his child(ren) as part of the child support award. Arrangements for health insurance could have been made by his purchasing a separate policy for the child(ren) or including the child(ren) under the health insurance provided by the father's employer. In either event, the purchase of or inclusion of health insurance must be part of the child support agreement. Insurance taken out by the mother but paid for with monies for child support from the father is not included.

Type of child support arrangement.

Voluntary written agreement: Voluntary written agreements between the parties. This agreement may or may not have been recognized by the courts as part of the divorce or separation proceedings. This type of agreement was not ordered by the courts.

Court ordered: Payments ordered by a court. Court-ordered payments usually take place when a mutually acceptable agreement cannot be worked out between the parties.

Other: Arrangements not within either of the two cases above. This category includes informal verbal agreements.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the woman at her last birthday.

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: White, Black, and "other races." The last category includes American Indians, Asian and Pacific Islanders, and any other race except White and Black.

Women of Hispanic origin. Hispanic women were identified by a question that asked for self-identification of the women's origin or descent. Respondents were asked to select their origin (and the origin of other household members) from a "flash card" listing ethnic origins. Women of Hispanic origin, in particular, were

those who indicated that their origin was Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Hispanic origin. It should be noted that Hispanic women can be of any race.

Years of school completed. Data on years of school completed were derived from the combination of answers to questions concerning the highest grade of school attended by the woman and whether or not that grade was finished. The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public and private elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a woman toward an elementary school certificate or a high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

Marital status. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Women classified as "married" or "widowed" consist of those who remarried after having been divorced. Women classified as separated are either legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Women in common-law marriages are classified as married, and women who have never been married or whose only marriage was annulled are classified as never married.

Year of divorce or separation. The year of divorce or separation reflects the year of marital dissolution. For women who were divorced or separated more than once, it is the year of most recent divorce or separation. For divorces that require a formal (legal) separation, the year reflects that year the actual divorce took place.

Children from an absent father. Children from an absent father are a woman's sons and daughters (including adopted children) whose father was not living in the same household. The questionnaire was designed to count children from an absent father only when at least one such child in the household is under 21 years of age.

Family. A family is a group of two persons or more (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. Beginning with the 1980 CPS, unrelated subfamilies (referred to in the past as secondary families) are no longer included in the count of families, nor are the members of unrelated subfamilies included in the count of family members.

DEFINITIONS OF MONEY INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS

Income. For each person in the sample 15 years old and over, questions were asked on the amount of money income received in the preceding calendar year from each of the following sources: (1) earnings from longest job (or self-employment); (2) earnings from jobs other than longest job; (3) unemployment compensation; (4) Social Security; (5) Supplement Security income; (6) public assistance; (7) veterans' payments; (8) survivor benefits; (9) disability benefits; (10) retirement pensions; (11) interest; (12) dividends; (13) rents and royalties or estates and trusts; (14) educational assistance; (15) alimony; (16) child support; (17) financial assistance from outside of the household, and other periodic income.

It should be noted that although the income statistics refer to receipts during the preceding year, the characteristics of the woman (such as age and marital status) and the composition of families refer to the time of the survey. The income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the income year if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. However, family income includes amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during the income year but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration.

Total money income. This is defined as the algebraic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings. The total income of a family is the algebraic sum of the amounts received by all income recipients in the family.

The income tables for families include in the lowest income group (under \$1,000) those who were classified as having no income in the income year and those reporting a loss in net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment or in rental income. Some of these were living on income "in-kind," savings, or gifts, or were newly constituted families, or families in which the sole earner had recently died or had left the household. However, other families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the survey.

Median income. The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and the other having incomes below the median. The medians for households and families are based on all households and families. The medians for persons are based on persons with income.

Mean income. The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group by the number of units in that group. The means for households and families are based on all households and families. The means for persons are based on persons with income.

Computation of constant dollar means. The adjustment for price change was made by converting the mean incomes for women for the years 1978, 1981, 1983, 1985, and 1987 into 1989 dollars on the basis of the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Estimates are provided using both the CPI-U and CPI-U-X1 as price indexes.

The indexes used to make the constant dollar conversions are shown in table A-1. Both the CPI-U and CPI-U-X1 are indexes designed to measure changes in family purchasing power. While either is a good measure of the changes in prices paid by the average family represented in the index (urban consumers), it is not necessarily a good measure of the changes in prices faced by consumers of different characteristics and income levels. These limitations should be noted when comparing income figures adjusted to constant dollars using the CPI since the same indexes were used for all women and all income levels. For further discussion of the CPI-U and CPI-U-X1 and the impact of these indexes on income and poverty data, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 166, *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988*.

Underreporting. As in most household surveys, the estimates of the number of money income recipients and the total amount of money income derived from the March CPS are somewhat less than comparable estimates derived from independent sources, such as the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Social Security Administration, and Veterans Administration. The difference between the survey estimate is generally termed "underreporting." Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources such as public assistance and welfare, unemployment compensation, and property income (interest, dividends, and net rental income). Estimates of income from wages and salaries tend to have less underreporting than most income types.

Poverty definition. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index originated at the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised by Federal Interagency Committees in 1969 and 1980. The poverty index is based solely on money income and does not reflect the fact that many low-income persons receive food stamps, Medicaid, and public housing. The index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 Survey of Food Consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in

order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The average poverty threshold for a family of four was \$11,662 in 1989. Weighted average poverty thresholds by size of family are shown in table A-2. For further details, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 168.

Table A-1. Annual Average Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) and (CPI-U-X1): 1977-89

(1982-84 = 100.0)

Year	CPI-U	CPI-U-X1
1977.....	60.6	63.2
1978.....	65.2	67.5
1979.....	72.6	74.0
1980.....	82.4	82.3
1981.....	90.9	90.1
1982.....	96.5	95.6
1983.....	99.6	99.6
1984.....	103.9	103.9
1985.....	107.6	107.6
1986.....	109.6	109.6
1987.....	113.6	113.6
1988.....	118.3	118.3
1989.....	124.0	124.0

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Weighted average thresholds at the poverty level.

As shown in table A-2, the poverty cutoffs used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person, i.e., unrelated individuals, to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by the age of the individual or family householder (under 65 years and 65 years and over). The total family income of each family in the sample is tested against the appropriate dollar threshold to determine the poverty status of that family. If the family's total income is less than its corresponding cutoff, the family is classified as below the poverty level. The average thresholds shown in table A-2 were weighted by the presence and number of children. For a given size of family, the weighted average threshold for that group is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the total aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family. Because family composition does not remain

constant from year to year, the weighted average thresholds for 1989 will not reflect, identically, the change in the CPI between 1989 and earlier years.

EXPLANATIONS OF TEXT AND TABLE CONVENTIONS

Rounding. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent; therefore, the percentages in a distribution do not always add to exactly 100.0 percent.

The totals, however, are always shown as 100.0. Moreover, individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded; percentages are based on the unrounded numbers.

Symbols. A dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero, the symbol "B" means that the base for the derived figure is less than 75,000, the symbol "X" means not applicable, the symbol "NA" means not available, and the symbol "r" means revised.

Table A-2. Poverty Thresholds in 1989, by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual)	\$ 6,311									
Under 65 years	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons	8,076									
Householder under 65 years ..	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,675	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons	16,921	17,735	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine persons or more	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

Appendix B. Introduction of CPI-U-X1 as a Price Index

In order to accurately assess changes over time in economic well-being, an adjustment for cost of living changes is required. Incomes from different years need to be made comparable by evaluating them in dollars with the same purchasing power. In order to adjust for cost of living changes, the Census Bureau uses the official Consumer Price Index (CPI-U), which is provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). This is an index of the cost of a market basket of goods and services representing the average consumption of the urban population. The Census Bureau uses the CPI-U in order to (1) adjust annual poverty thresholds for inflation and (2) compare changes in real income over time.

According to many analysts, prior to 1983 the CPI-U measured housing costs in a way that led to excessive growth in the index during the late 1970's when interest rates increased rapidly. In particular, the housing component of the CPI-U gave inordinate weight to the costs

of newly purchased homes, including both the purchase price and mortgage interest rates, as well as property taxes, insurance, and maintenance costs. As a result of the large weights assigned to homeownership costs, many analysts think that the CPI-U overstated the true rise in living costs in the late 1970's.

In 1983, the BLS began using a revised method to calculate the CPI-U. This method uses estimates of the cost of renting equivalent housing to measure homeownership costs, and as a result it is less affected by changes in housing prices and mortgage rates. The official CPI-U time series is based on the old methodology prior to 1983 and on the new methodology for the years 1983 to the present.

For further discussion of the effect of the introduction of the CPI-U-X1 on income and poverty estimates, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 168, *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1989*.



Appendix C. Source and Accuracy of Estimates

SOURCE OF DATA

Most estimates in this report come from data obtained in March and April of years 1979 through 1990 in the Current Population Survey (CPS). The Bureau of the Census conducts the survey every month, although this report uses only March and April data for its estimates. The March and April surveys use two sets of questions, the basic CPS and the supplement for each month.

Basic CPS. The basic CPS collects primarily labor force data about the civilian noninstitutional population. Interviewers ask questions concerning labor force participation about each member 15 years old and over in every sample household.

The present CPS sample was selected from the 1980 Decennial Census files with coverage in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. The sample is continually updated to account for new residential construction. It is located in 729 areas comprising 1,973 counties, independent cities, and minor civil divisions. About 60,000 occupied households are eligible for interview every month. Interviewers are unable to obtain interviews at about 2,600 of these units because the occupants are not home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason.

Since the introduction of the CPS, the Bureau of the Census has redesigned the CPS sample several times to improve the quality and reliability of the data and to satisfy changing data needs. The most recent changes were completely implemented in July 1985.

The following table summarizes changes in the CPS designs for the years for which data appear in this report.

Description of the March Current Population Survey

Time Period	Number of sample areas	Housing units eligible ¹	
		Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed
1990.....	729	57,400	2,600
April 1988 to 1989	729	53,600	2,500
1986 to March 1988.....	729	57,000	2,500
1985.....	629/729 ²	57,000	2,500
1982 to 1984	629	59,000	2,500
1980 to 1981	629	65,500	3,000
1978 to 1979	614	55,000	3,000

¹Excludes about 2,500 Hispanic households added from the previous November sample. (See "March Supplement.")

²The CPS was redesigned following the 1980 Decennial Census of Population and Housing. During phase-in of the new design, housing units from the new and old designs were in the sample.

March and April 1990 Supplements. In addition to the basic CPS questions, interviewers ask supplementary questions in March about the economic situation of persons and families for the previous year. About 39,000 of the housing units interviewed in March were interviewed again in April. In these housing units all women 18 years of age and older as well as women between the ages of 15 and 17 who had children were asked supplemental questions. These questions concerned child support and alimony payments. Of the 43,018 women found eligible in March, 39,474 of these women matched women interviewed in April. For the remaining 3,544 women interviewed in March the child support and alimony information was imputed. Table C-1 gives the sample sizes and the imputation rates by marital status.

Estimation Procedure. This survey's estimation procedure inflates weighted sample results to independent

estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, sex, race and Hispanic/non-Hispanic categories. The independent estimates were based on statistics from decennial censuses of population; statistics on births, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the size of the Armed Forces. The independent population estimates used for the March 1981 CPS to present were based on updates to controls established by the 1980 Decennial Census. Data previous to 1981 were based on independent population estimates from the most recent decennial census. For more details on the change in independent estimates, see the section entitled "Introduction of 1980 Census Population Controls" in an earlier report (Series P-60, No. 133).

The estimates in this report for 1984 and later also employ a revised survey weighting procedure for persons of Hispanic origin. In previous years, weighted sample results were inflated to independent estimates of the noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race. There was no specific control of the survey estimates for the Hispanic population. Since then, the Bureau of the Census developed independent population controls for the Hispanic population by sex and detailed age groups. Revised weighting procedures incorporate these new controls. In 1984 the new procedures resulted in an increase of about 11 percent in the Hispanic population estimate. The independent population estimates include some, but not all, undocumented immigrants.

ACCURACY OF ESTIMATES

Since the CPS estimates come from a sample, they may differ from figures from a complete census using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. A sample survey estimate has two possible types of error: nonsampling and sampling. The accuracy of an estimate depends on both types of error, but the full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, one should be particularly careful when interpreting results based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates. The standard errors for CPS estimates primarily indicate the magnitude of sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in responses and enumeration, but do not measure systematic biases in the data. (Bias is the average over all possible samples of the differences between the sample estimates and the desired value.)

Nonsampling Variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources. These sources include the inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, respondents' inability or unwillingness to provide correct information or to recall information, errors made in data collection such as in

recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

CPS undercoverage results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Compared to the level of the 1980 Decennial Census, overall CPS undercoverage is about 7 percent. CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks and other races combined than for Whites. As described previously, ratio estimation to independent age-sex-race-Hispanic population controls partially corrects for the bias due to undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics from those of interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race-Hispanic group. Furthermore, the independent population controls have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the 1980 census.

For the estimates obtained from this report, the nonsampling error due to imputing values may be particularly severe. Intended to reduce nonsampling error due to missing data, imputation procedures lose some of their effectiveness when the rate is so high. Table C-1 provides sample sizes and imputation rates by marital status. The imputation rates for divorced and separated women are the highest; over 17 percent of the data was not collected from interviews.

Table C-1. Sample Sizes and Imputation Rates

Marital Status	Sample size	Imputed cases	Rates
Total	43,018	3,544	8.2
Married	24,773	1,411	5.7
Widowed	5,289	387	7.3
Divorced	3,927	710	18.1
Separated	1,175	205	17.4
Never Married	7,854	831	10.6

Answers to questions about income often depend on the memory or knowledge of one person in a household. Recall problems can cause underestimates of income in survey data because people can easily forget minor or irregular sources of income. Respondents may also misunderstand what the Census Bureau considers income, or may simply be unwilling to answer these questions correctly because the questions are considered too personal.

Sampling Variability. Sampling variability is variation that occurred by chance because a sample was surveyed rather than the entire population. Standard errors, as calculated by methods described later in "Standard Errors and Their Use," are primarily measures of sampling variability, although they may include some nonsampling error.

Comparability of Data. Data obtained from the CPS and other sources are not entirely comparable. This results from differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an example of nonsampling variability not reflected in the standard errors. Use caution when comparing results from different sources.

Caution should also be used when comparing estimates in this report, which reflect 1980 census-based population controls, with estimates for 1979 and earlier years, which reflect 1970 census-based population controls. This change in population controls had relatively little impact on summary measures such as means, medians, and percentage distributions, but did have a significant impact on levels. For example, use of 1980 based population controls results in about a 2-percent increase in the civilian noninstitutional population and in the number of families and households. Thus, estimates of levels for data collected in 1981 and later years will differ from those for earlier years by more than what could be attributed to actual changes in the population. These differences could be disproportionately greater for certain subpopulation groups than for the total population.

Since no independent population control totals for persons of Hispanic origin were used before 1985, compare Hispanic estimates over time cautiously.

For additional information on nonsampling error including the possible impact on CPS data when known, refer to Statistical Policy Working Paper 3, *An Error Profile: Employment as Measured by the Current Population Survey*, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1978 and Technical Paper 40, *The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology*, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note When Using Small Estimates. Summary measures (such as medians and percentage distributions) are shown only when the base is 75,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors involved, summary measures would probably not reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. However, estimated numbers are shown even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates permit combinations of the categories to suit data users' needs. Take care in the interpretation of small differences. For instance, even a small amount of nonsampling error can cause a borderline difference to appear significant or not, thus distorting a seemingly valid hypothesis test.

Standard Errors and Their Use. A number of approximations are required to derive, at a moderate cost, standard errors applicable to all the estimates in this report. Instead of providing an individual standard error

for each estimate, generalized sets of standard errors are provided for various types of characteristics. Thus, the tables show levels of magnitude of standard errors rather than the precise standard errors. Standard errors for intermediate values not shown in the tables may be approximated by linear interpolation.

Table C-2. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers

(Numbers in thousands)

Size of Estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
10.....	5	7,000	140
75.....	15	8,000	149
250.....	27	9,000	157
500.....	39	10,000	164
1,000.....	55	11,000	172
2,000.....	77	12,000	178
3,000.....	94	13,000	184
4,000.....	107	15,000	196
5,000.....	119	17,000	206
6,000.....	130	20,000	219

NOTE: These standard errors were calculated using $a = -0.000030$ and $b = 3005$. For a particular characteristic, see table C-4 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Two parameters, a and b , are used to calculate the standard errors for each type of characteristic; they are presented in Table C-4. These parameters were used to calculate the standard errors of various estimates for women in tables C-2 and C-3 and the factors in table C-4. They may also be used directly to calculate standard errors. Methods for direct computation are given in the following sections.

The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct a confidence interval, a range that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 standard errors below the estimate to 1.645 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

A particular confidence interval may or may not contain the average estimate derived from all possible samples. However, one can say with specified confidence that the interval includes the average estimate calculated from all possible samples.

Some statements in the report may contain estimates followed by a number in parentheses. This number can be added to and subtracted from the estimate to calculate upper and lower bounds of the 90-percent confidence interval. For example, if a statement contains the phrase "grew by 1.7 percent (± 1.0)," the 90-percent confidence interval for the estimate, 1.7 percent, is from 0.7 percent to 2.7 percent.

Table C-3. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentages				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
75	2.8	4.4	6.0	8.7	10.0
200	1.7	2.7	3.7	5.3	6.1
300	1.4	2.2	3.0	4.3	5.0
400	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.8	4.3
500	1.1	1.7	2.3	3.4	3.9
600	1.0	1.5	2.1	3.1	3.5
800	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.7	3.1
1,000	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.7
1,200	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.5
1,500	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.2
2,000	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.9
3,000	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.6
4,000	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4
5,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2
10,000	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9
15,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
17,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
20,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6

NOTE: These standard errors were calculated using $b = 3,005$. For a particular characteristic, see table C-4 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Standard errors may also be used to perform hypothesis testing, a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. The most common type of hypothesis appearing in this report is that the population parameters are different. An example of this would be comparing the poverty rate for White families with the poverty rate for Black families.

Tests may be performed at various levels of significance, where a significance level is the probability of concluding that the characteristics are different when, in fact, they are the same. All statements of comparison in the text have passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of significance or better. This means that the absolute value of the estimated difference between characteristics is greater than or equal to 1.645 times the standard error of the difference.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers. There are two ways to compute the approximate standard error, s_x , of an estimated number shown in this report. The first uses the formula

$$s_x = fs \quad (1)$$

where f is a factor from table C-4, and s is the standard error of the estimate obtained by interpolation from table C-2. The second method uses formula (2), from which the standard errors in table C-2 were calculated. This formula will provide more accurate results than formula (1).

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \quad (2)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in table C-4 associated with the particular

type of characteristic. When calculating standard errors for numbers from cross-tabulations involving different characteristics, use the factor or set of parameters for the characteristic which will give the largest standard error.

Table C-4. Parameters for 1989 Child Support and Alimony Report

Characteristic	Parameter		factor f
	a	b	
INCOME			
Women			
Total or White	-0.000030	3,005	1.0
Black	-0.000225	3,436	1.1
Hispanic Origin	-0.000791	5,791	1.4
Women Below the Poverty Level			
Total or White	-0.000127	12,668	2.1
Black	-0.000828	12,668	2.1
Hispanic Origin	-0.002916	21,349	2.7
Families			
Total or White	-0.000016	2,744	1.0
Black	-0.000141	2,991	1.0
Hispanic Origin	-0.000023	5,041	1.3
NONINCOME			
Women with dependent children whose fathers are absent:			
Marital Status			
Total or White	-0.000064	6,380	1.5
Black	-0.000598	9,152	1.7
Hispanic Origin	-0.002107	15,424	2.3
Selected Characteristics of Women:			
Education	-0.000033	3,291	1.0
Employment	-0.000025	2,457	0.9
Unemployment	-0.000032	3,143	1.0
Selected Characteristics of Families:			
Tenure	-0.000018	3,501	1.1

NOTE: To obtain standard error parameters by residence, multiply the above parameters by a factor of 1.0 for metropolitan residence; 1.5 for nonmetropolitan residence; 0.74 for Northeast; 0.98 for Midwest; 1.04 for South; 1.06 for West. Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Illustration

Table 1 of this report shows that there were 5,748,000 women with child support payments agreed to or awarded in 1989. Using formula (1) with $f = 1.5$ from table C-4 and $s = 127,000$ by interpolation from table C-2, the standard error of 5,748,000 is

$$s_x = (1.5) (127,000) = 191,000$$

Using the second method with $a = -0.000064$ and $b = 6,380$ from table C-4, the approximate standard error is

$$s_x = \sqrt{(-0.000064) (5,748,000)^2 + (6,380) (5,748,000)} \\ = 186,000$$

The 90-percent confidence interval for the number of women with child support payments agreed to or awarded is from 5,442,000 to 6,054,000, i.e., $5,748,000 \pm 1.645(186,000)$. A conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples.

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on the size of the percentage and its base. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the factor or parameter from table C-4 indicated by the numerator.

The approximate standard error, $s_{x,p}$, of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula

$$s_{x,p} = fs \quad (3)$$

In this formula, f is the appropriate factor from table C-4 and s is the standard error of the estimate obtained by interpolation from table C-3.

Alternatively, formula (4) will provide more accurate results:

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} p (100 - p)} \quad (4)$$

Here x is the total number of persons, families, households, or unrelated individuals which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 \leq p \leq 100$), and b is the parameter in table C-4 associated with the characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration

Table 1 of this report shows that of the 4,953,000 women due child support payments in 1989, 75.2 percent of the women actually received payment. Using formula (3) with $f = 1.5$ from table C-4 and $s = 1.1$ by interpolation from table C-3, the standard error of 75.2 percent is

$$s_{x,p} = (1.5) (1.1) = 1.7$$

Using the alternate method with $b = 6,380$ from table C-4, the approximate standard error is

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{6,380}{4,953,000} (75.2) (24.8)} = 1.5$$

So, the 90-percent confidence interval for the estimated percentage of women who actually received payment is from 72.7 to 77.7, i.e., $75.2 \pm 1.645(1.5)$.

Standard Error of a Difference. The standard error of the difference between two sample estimates is approximately equal to

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{s_x^2 + s_y^2} \quad (5)$$

where s_x and s_y are the standard errors of the estimates, x and y . The estimates can be numbers, percentages, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. However, if there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate (underestimate) the true standard error.

Illustration

Table 1 of the report shows that in 1989, 72.1 percent of the 1,685,000 married women due child support actually received payments whereas 76.9 percent of the 2,123,000 divorced women due child support actually received payments. The apparent difference in the percentages between these two groups of women is 4.8 percent. Using $b = 6,380$ from table C-4 in formula (4), the standard error on 72.1 percent is approximately 2.8 percent, and the standard error on 76.9 percent is approximately 2.3 percent. Using formula (5), the standard error of the estimated difference of 4.8 percent is about

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{(2.8)^2 + (2.3)^2} = 3.6$$

The 90-percent confidence interval around the difference is from -1.1 to 10.7 percent, i.e., $4.8 \pm 1.645(3.6)$. Since this interval includes zero, we cannot conclude at the 0.10 significance level that the percentage of married women actually receiving child support payments is less than the percentage of divorced women actually receiving child support payments.

Standard Error of a Median. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends on the form of the distribution and the size of the base. One can approximate the reliability of an estimated median by determining a confidence interval about it. (See the section "Standard Errors and Their Use" for a general discussion of confidence intervals.)

Estimate the 68-percent confidence limits of a median based on sample data using the following procedure.

1. Determine, using formula (4), the standard error of the estimate of 50 percent from the distribution.

2. Add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step 1.
3. Using the distribution of the characteristic, determine upper and lower limits of the 68-percent confidence interval by calculating values corresponding to the two points established in step 2. Use the following formula to calculate the upper and lower limits.

$$X_{pN} = \frac{pN - N_1}{N_2 - N_1} (A_2 - A_1) + A_1 \quad (6)$$

where

X_{pN} = estimated upper and lower bounds for the confidence interval ($0 \leq p \leq 1$). For purposes of calculating the confidence interval, p takes on the values determined in step 2. Note that X_{pN} estimates the median when $p = 0.50$.

N = *for distribution of numbers*: the total number of units (persons, households, etc.) for the characteristic in the distribution.

= *for distribution of percentages*: the value 1.0.

p = the values obtained in step 2.

A_1, A_2 = the lower and upper bounds, respectively, of the interval containing X_{pN} .

N_1, N_2 = *for distribution of numbers*: the estimated number of units (persons, households, etc.) with values of the characteristic greater than or equal to A_1 and A_2 , respectively.

= *for distribution of percentages*: the estimated percent of units (persons, households, etc.) having values of the characteristic greater than or equal to A_1 and A_2 , respectively.

4. Divide the difference between the two points determined in step 3 by two to obtain the standard error of the median.

Illustration

Table 5 shows that the median income in 1987 for ever-divorced women with income is \$11,638 on a base of 15,773,000 women.

1. Using formula (4) with $b = 3,306$ the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 15,773,000 is about 0.7 percent.
2. To obtain a 68-percent confidence interval on the estimated median, add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error found in step 1. This yields limits of 49.3 and 50.7.
3. The income of 8,802,000 (53.2 percent) of these women was at least \$10,000 and the income of 7,684,000 (46.4 percent) of these women was at

least \$12,000. Using formula (6), the lower limit on the estimate is found to be about

$$\frac{0.507 \times 15,773,000 - 8,802,000}{7,684,000 - 8,802,000} (12,000 - 10,000) + 10,000 = 11,440$$

Similarly, the upper limit is found by linear interpolation to be about

$$\frac{0.493 \times 15,773,000 - 8,802,000}{7,684,000 - 8,802,000} (12,000 - 10,000) + 10,000 = 11,835$$

Thus, a 68-percent confidence interval on the median income of ever-divorced women in 1987 is from \$11,440 to \$11,835.

4. The standard error of the median is, therefore, $(11,835 - 11,440)/2 = 198$.

Table C-5. Child Support and Alimony Factors for 1979 - 1987

Year	Type of Characteristic		
	Total, White or Black	Hispanic	
		Income	Nonin- come
1987.....	1.1	1.1	1.1
1985.....	0.9	0.9	0.9
1981 to 1983.....	0.9	0.8	0.5
1978.....	0.8	0.7	0.4

Note: Apply the appropriate factor to the parameters in table C-4.

NOTE: Standard errors in the tables are calculated by the same method as above. However, a different standard error may be obtained because of rounding.

Standard Error of a Mean for Grouped Data. The formula used to estimate the standard error of a mean for grouped data is

$$s_{\bar{x}} = \sqrt{(b/Y)S^2} \quad (7)$$

In this formula, y is the size of the base of the distribution and b is a parameter from table C-4. The variance, S , is given by the following formula:

$$S^2 = \sum_{i=1}^c p_i \bar{x}_i^2 - \bar{x}^2 \quad (8)$$

where \bar{x} , the mean of the distribution, is estimated by

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^c p_i \bar{x}_i \quad (9)$$

c is the number of groups; i indicates a specific group, thus taking on values 1 through c .

p_i is the estimated proportion of households, families or persons whose values, for the characteristic (x-values) being considered, fall in group i .


\bar{x}_i is $(Z_{i-1} + Z_i) / 2$ where Z_{i-1} and Z_i are the lower and upper interval boundaries, respectively, for group i . \bar{x}_i is assumed to be the most representative value for the

characteristic for households, families, and unrelated individuals or persons in group i . Group c is open-ended, i.e., no upper interval boundary exists. For this group the approximate average value for an open-ended interval is

$$\bar{x}_c = \frac{3}{2} Z_{c-1}$$



Appendix D. Facsimile of April 1990 CPS Questionnaire

CHECK ITEM Only CPS-1 for household <input type="checkbox"/> First CPS-1 of continuation h'hold. <input type="checkbox"/> Second CPS-1 of continuation h'hold <input type="checkbox"/> Third, fourth, and 5th CPS-1 <input type="checkbox"/>	FORM CPS-1 <div style="text-align: center;">  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Bureau of the Census CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: small;"> Form Approved - O.M.B. No. 1220-0100 - Expires 11-30-91 Foadic 28.1:1 </div>	CONTROL NUMBER <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center; vertical-align: bottom;">PSU</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center; vertical-align: bottom;">SEGMENT</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center; vertical-align: bottom;">SERIAL</td> </tr> </table>	PSU	SEGMENT	SERIAL
PSU	SEGMENT	SERIAL			
LINE NO. OF H'HOLD RESP. _____ NON H'HOLD RESPONDENT <input type="checkbox"/> <i>(Specify and Send Intercomm for interviewed household)</i> <hr/> INTERVIEW ANY ENTRY OTHER THAN (Yes <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER WORKED IN ITEMS) 23A-E in this CPS-1 (No <input type="checkbox"/> NONINTERVIEW TYPE A <input type="checkbox"/> TYPE B <input type="checkbox"/> TYPE C <input type="checkbox"/> (SEND INTER COMM FOR TYPE A AND C)	<div style="font-size: 4em; line-height: 1;">C</div> <div style="font-size: 4em; line-height: 1;">U</div> <div style="font-size: 4em; line-height: 1;">R</div> <div style="font-size: 4em; line-height: 1;">R</div> <div style="font-size: 4em; line-height: 1;">E</div> <div style="font-size: 4em; line-height: 1;">N</div> <div style="font-size: 4em; line-height: 1;">T</div>				

TELEPHONE HOLD <i>(Mark this box for office "telephone hold" cases only)</i> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 30px; margin: 10px auto;"></div>

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APRIL 1990

CHILDREN'S (0-14 years old) TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS
(If more than 4 children in household, use continuation CPS-1 document.)

FIRST CHILD					
18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b)	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D. AGE	18G1. SEX Male 1 Female 2	18K. ORIGIN
0 0	Natural/Adopted Child 05	0 0	0 0	1	0 0
1 1	Step Child 06	0 0	1 1	2	1 1
2 2	Grandchild 07	1 1	2 2	3	2 2
3 3	Brother/Sister 09	2 2	3 3	4	3 3
4	Other Rel. of ref. person 10	3 3	4	5	4
5	Foster Child 11	4	5	6	5
6	Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in H'hld. 12	5	6	7	6
7	Non-rel. of Ref. Person with NO OWN rel. in H'hld. 14	6	7	8	7
8		7	8	9	8
9		8	9		9
		None			
		0			

SECOND CHILD					
18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b)	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D. AGE	18G1. SEX Male 1 Female 2	18K. ORIGIN
0 0	Natural/Adopted Child 05	0 0	0 0	1	0 0
1 1	Step Child 06	0 0	1 1	2	1 1
2 2	Grandchild 07	1 1	2 2	3	2 2
3 3	Brother/Sister 09	2 2	3 3	4	3 3
4	Other Rel. of ref. person 10	3 3	4	5	4
5	Foster Child 11	4	5	6	5
6	Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in H'hld. 12	5	6	7	6
7	Non-rel. of Ref. Person with NO OWN rel. in H'hld. 14	6	7	8	7
8		7	8	9	8
9		8	9		9
		None			
		0			

THIRD CHILD					
18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b)	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D. AGE	18G1. SEX Male 1 Female 2	18K. ORIGIN
0 0	Natural/Adopted Child 05	0 0	0 0	1	0 0
1 1	Step Child 06	0 0	1 1	2	1 1
2 2	Grandchild 07	1 1	2 2	3	2 2
3 3	Brother/Sister 09	2 2	3 3	4	3 3
4	Other Rel. of ref. person 10	3 3	4	5	4
5	Foster Child 11	4	5	6	5
6	Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in H'hld. 12	5	6	7	6
7	Non-rel. of Ref. Person with NO OWN rel. in H'hld. 14	6	7	8	7
8		7	8	9	8
9		8	9		9
		None			
		0			

FOURTH CHILD					
18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b)	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D. AGE	18G1. SEX Male 1 Female 2	18K. ORIGIN
0 0	Natural/Adopted Child 05	0 0	0 0	1	0 0
1 1	Step Child 06	0 0	1 1	2	1 1
2 2	Grandchild 07	1 1	2 2	3	2 2
3 3	Brother/Sister 09	2 2	3 3	4	3 3
4	Other Rel. of ref. person 10	3 3	4	5	4
5	Foster Child 11	4	5	6	5
6	Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in H'hld. 12	5	6	7	6
7	Non-rel. of Ref. Person with NO OWN rel. in H'hld. 14	6	7	8	7
8		7	8	9	8
9		8	9		9
		None			
		0			

ARMED FORCES MEMBERS TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS
(Fill only in interview household for persons with "AF" in CC Item 22.
If more than 2 AF persons in household, use continuation CPS-1 document.)

FIRST ARMED FORCES MEMBER					
18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D. AGE	18E. MARITAL STATUS	
0 0	Ref. Person WITH rel. in H'hld. 01	0 0	0 0	Married — spouse present 1	
1 1	Ref. person with NO rel. in H'hld 02	0 0	1 1	Married — spouse absent (Exclude separated) 2	
2 2	Husband 03	1 1	2 2	Widowed 3	
3 3	Wife 04	2 2	3 3	Divorced 4	
4	Natural/Adopted Child 05	3 3	4 4	Separated 5	
5	Step Child 06	4	5 5	Never married .. 6	
6	Grandchild 07	5	6 6		
7	Parent 08	6	7 7		
8	Brother/Sister 09	7	8 8		
9	Other rel. of Ref. Person 10	8	9 9		
	Foster Child 11	9			
	Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in H'hld. 12	None			
	Partner/Roommate 13	0			
	Non-rel. of Ref. Person (other than partner/roommate) with NO OWN rel. in H'hld. 14	0			

18F. SPOUSE'S LINE NO.	18G1. SEX Male 1 Female 2	18H. HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED	18I. GRADE COMPLETED	18J. RACE	18K. ORIGIN
0 0	Male 1	0 0	Yes 1	White 1	0 0
1 1	Female 2	1 1	No 2	Black 2	1 1
2 2		2 2		Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo 3	2 2
3 3		3 3		Asian or Pacific Isl. 4	3 3
4		4		Other 5	4
5		5			5
6		6			6
7		7			7
8		8			8
9		9			9
None					
0					

SECOND ARMED FORCES MEMBER					
18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D. AGE	18E. MARITAL STATUS	
0 0	Ref. Person WITH rel. in H'hld. 01	0 0	0 0	Married — spouse present 1	
1 1	Ref. person with NO rel. in H'hld 02	0 0	1 1	Married — spouse absent (Exclude separated) 2	
2 2	Husband 03	1 1	2 2	Widowed 3	
3 3	Wife 04	2 2	3 3	Divorced 4	
4	Natural/Adopted Child 05	3 3	4 4	Separated 5	
5	Step Child 06	4	5 5	Never married .. 6	
6	Grandchild 07	5	6 6		
7	Parent 08	6	7 7		
8	Brother/Sister 09	7	8 8		
9	Other rel. of Ref. Person 10	8	9 9		
	Foster Child 11	9			
	Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in H'hld. 12	None			
	Partner/Roommate 13	0			
	Non-rel. of Ref. Person (other than partner/roommate) with NO OWN rel. in H'hld. 14	0			

18F. SPOUSE'S LINE NO.	18G1. SEX Male 1 Female 2	18H. HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED	18I. GRADE COMPLETED	18J. RACE	18K. ORIGIN
0 0	Male 1	0 0	Yes 1	White 1	0 0
1 1	Female 2	1 1	No 2	Black 2	1 1
2 2		2 2		Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo 3	2 2
3 3		3 3		Asian or Pacific Isl. 4	3 3
4		4		Other 5	4
5		5			5
6		6			6
7		7			7
8		8			8
9		9			9
None					
0					

APRIL 1960		U.S. Department of Commerce BUREAU OF THE CENSUS		1. CHECK ITEM Only CPS-1 for household First CPS-1 of continuation h'ld Second CPS-1 of continuation h'ld Third, fourth, etc. CPS-1		2.		3. CONTROL NUMBER									
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY		FORM CPS-1															
MONTH 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		YEAR 0 0 0 0 0 0		4. TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS		5a. LAND USAGE		6. PSU NO.									
10. FIELD REPRESENTATIVE CODE A B C D E F G H J K L M 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		11. DAY COMPLETED S M T W T H F S 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		12. LINE NO. OF H'OLD RESP. I 2 3 4 5 6 + Non. h'ld. resp. (Specify) (Send Inter Comm Interviewed Households Only)		HOUSING UNIT House, apartment, flat HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc. HU, permanent, in transient hotel, motel, etc. HU in rooming house Mobile home or trailer with no permanent room added Mobile home or trailer with one or more permanent rooms added HU not specified above (Describe below)		OTHER UNIT Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc. Tent site or trailer site Student quarters in college dormitory Other not HU (Describe below)		Urban 1 Rural (Fill 5b) 2 7 5b. FARM SALES \$1000 or more (Yes) 1 Less than \$1000 (No) 2		7. SEGMENT NO.		8. SERIAL NO.		9. HOUSE-HOLD NO.	
13. TYPE INTERVIEW Noninterview Personal Tel. - regular Tel. - callback ICR filled 13A. CHECK ITEM Telephone Hold (Fill circle for office "telephone hold" cases only)		14. (Mark reason and race.) REASON RACE No one home Temporarily absent Refused Other - Occ. (Describe below)		15. Type A Type B Type C (Send Inter Comm) 16. This unit is intended for occupancy: Year round By migratory workers Seasonally 17. This unit is intended for occupancy: Summers only Winters only Other (Describe below)		16. This unit is intended for occupancy: Year round By migratory workers Seasonally 17. This unit is intended for occupancy: Summers only Winters only Other (Describe below)		16. This unit is intended for occupancy: Year round By migratory workers Seasonally 17. This unit is intended for occupancy: Summers only Winters only Other (Describe below)		16. This unit is intended for occupancy: Year round By migratory workers Seasonally 17. This unit is intended for occupancy: Summers only Winters only Other (Describe below)		16. This unit is intended for occupancy: Year round By migratory workers Seasonally 17. This unit is intended for occupancy: Summers only Winters only Other (Describe below)		16. This unit is intended for occupancy: Year round By migratory workers Seasonally 17. This unit is intended for occupancy: Summers only Winters only Other (Describe below)		16. This unit is intended for occupancy: Year round By migratory workers Seasonally 17. This unit is intended for occupancy: Summers only Winters only Other (Describe below)	
TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS Fill for interviewed households only. (If continuation CPS-1's required, only fill on first CPS-1 each month.)		27A. TENURE (Transcribe from cc item 10) Owned or being bought Rented No cash rent		27B. HOUSEHOLD STATUS CHANGE Is this a replacement household this month? Yes No		28. TOTAL FAMILY INCOME (Transcribe from cc item 29) 0 1 0 0 5 0 0 9 0 1 3 0 0 2 0 0 6 0 0 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 3 0 0 7 0 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 4 0 0 8 0 0 1 2 0 2 0 0		REMINDER Fill items 18A-18K on pages 2, 5, 7, 9, and 11.		OFFICE USE ONLY REINTERVIEWER Program supervisor Alternate Supervisory field representative Other		CODER NUMBER A B C D E F G H J K L M 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9					

18. LINE NUMBER 19. What was ... doing most of LAST WEEK - Working <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Keeping house <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school or something else? <input type="checkbox"/> Working (Skip to 20A) ... WK <input type="checkbox"/> With a job but not at work ... J <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work ... LK <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house ... H <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school ... S <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to work (Skip to 24) ... U <input type="checkbox"/> Retired ... R <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) ... OT <input type="checkbox"/>	20. Did ... do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in h.h., ask about unpaid work.) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to 21) 20A. How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK at all jobs? 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 20B. CHECK ITEM 49+ (Skip to item 23) 1-34 (Go to 20C) 35-48 (Go to 20D)	21. (If in 19, skip to 21A.) Did ... have a job or business from which he/she was temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to 22) 21A. Why was ... absent from work LAST WEEK? Own illness ... <input type="checkbox"/> On vacation ... <input type="checkbox"/> Bad weather ... <input type="checkbox"/> Labor dispute ... <input type="checkbox"/> New job to begin within 30 days (Skip to 22B and 22C2) Temporary layoff (Under 30 days) <input type="checkbox"/> Indefinite layoff (30 days or more or no def. recall date) (Skip to 22C3) Other (Specify) ... <input type="checkbox"/>	22. (If LK in 19, skip to 22A.) Has ... been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to 24) 22A. What has ... been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? (Mark all methods used; do not read list.) Checked pub. employ. agency with- <input type="checkbox"/> pvt. employ. agency <input type="checkbox"/> employer directly <input type="checkbox"/> friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> Placed or answered ads. <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing (Skip to 24) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify in notes, e.g., JTPA, union or prof. register, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 22B. At the time ... started looking for work, was it because he/she lost or quit a job or was there some other reason? Lost job <input type="checkbox"/> Quit job <input type="checkbox"/> Left school <input type="checkbox"/> Wanted temporary work <input type="checkbox"/> Change in home or family responsibilities <input type="checkbox"/> Left military service <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify in notes) <input type="checkbox"/>	24. CHECK ITEM (Rotation number) First digit of SEGMENT number is: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 or 8 (Skip to 26) 2 or 6 (Go to 24A) 24A. When did ... last work for pay at a regular job or business, either full- or part-time? Within past 12 months <input type="checkbox"/> 1 up to 2 years ago ... <input type="checkbox"/> 2 up to 3 years ago ... <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to 24B) 3 up to 4 years ago ... <input type="checkbox"/> 4 up to 5 years ago ... <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago ... <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 24C) Never worked ... <input type="checkbox"/> 24B. Why did ... leave that job? Personal, family (Incl. pregnancy) or school ... <input type="checkbox"/> Health ... <input type="checkbox"/> Retirement or old age ... <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal job completed ... <input type="checkbox"/> Slack work or business conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary nonseasonal job completed ... <input type="checkbox"/> Unsatisfactory work arrangements (Hours, pay, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Other ... <input type="checkbox"/>	CHECK ITEM (Rotation number) First digit of SEGMENT number is: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 or 8 (Skip to 26) 2 or 6 (Go to 25A) 25A. How many hours per week does ... USUALLY work at this job? 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 25B. Is ... paid by the hour on this job? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to 25C) No <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 25D) 25C. How much does ... earn per hour? Dollars Cents 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 REF <input type="checkbox"/>			
20C. Does ... USUALLY work 35 hours or more a week at this job? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> What is the reason ... worked less than 35 hours LAST WEEK? No <input type="checkbox"/> What is the reason ... USUALLY works less than 35 hours a week? (Mark the appropriate reason) Slack work ... <input type="checkbox"/> Material shortage ... <input type="checkbox"/> Plant or machine repair ... <input type="checkbox"/> New job started during week ... <input type="checkbox"/> Job terminated during week ... <input type="checkbox"/> Could find only part-time work ... <input type="checkbox"/> Holiday (Legal or religious) ... <input type="checkbox"/> Labor dispute ... <input type="checkbox"/> Bad weather ... <input type="checkbox"/> Own illness ... <input type="checkbox"/> On vacation ... <input type="checkbox"/> Too busy with housework, school, personal bus., etc. ... <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want full-time work ... <input type="checkbox"/> Full-time work week under 35 hours ... <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason (Specify) ... <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 23 and enter job worked at last week)	20D. Did ... lose any time or take any time off LAST WEEK for any reason such as illness, holiday or slack work? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> How many hours did ... take off? (Correct 20A if lost time not already deducted; if 20A reduced below 35, correct 20B and fill 20C) No <input type="checkbox"/> 20E. Did ... work any overtime or at more than one job LAST WEEK? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> How many extra hours did ... work? (Correct 20A and 20B as necessary if extra hours not already included and skip to 23.) No <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 23)	21B. Is ... receiving wages or salary from his/her employer for any of the time off LAST WEEK? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 21C. Does ... usually work 35 hours or more a week at this job? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 23 and enter job held last week)	22C. 1) How many weeks has ... been looking for work? 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 2) How many weeks ago did ... start looking for work? 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 3) How many weeks ago was ... laid off? 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 22D. Has ... been looking for full-time or part-time work? Full <input type="checkbox"/> Part <input type="checkbox"/> 22E. Could ... have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Why not? Already has a job ... <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary illness ... <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school ... <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify in notes) <input type="checkbox"/> 22F. When did ... last work at a full-time job or business lasting 2 consecutive weeks or more? Within last 12 months (Specify) ... (Month) _____ One to five years ago ... <input type="checkbox"/> More than 5 years ago ... <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked full-time 2 wks. or more ... <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked at all ... <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP to 23. If layoff entered in 21A, enter job, either full or part time, from which laid off. Else enter last full time job lasting 2 weeks or more, or "never worked.")	24C. Does ... want a regular job now, either full- or part-time? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to 24D) Maybe - it depends (Specify in notes) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 24E) Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> 24D. What are the reasons ... is not looking for work? (Mark each reason mentioned) Believes no work available in line of work or area <input type="checkbox"/> Couldn't find any work ... <input type="checkbox"/> Lacks nec. schooling, training, skills or experience <input type="checkbox"/> Employers think too young or too old ... <input type="checkbox"/> Other pers. handicap in finding job <input type="checkbox"/> Can't arrange child care ... <input type="checkbox"/> Family responsibilities ... <input type="checkbox"/> In school or other training ... <input type="checkbox"/> Ill health, physical disability ... <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify in notes) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know ... <input type="checkbox"/> 24E. Does ... intend to look for work of any kind in the next 12 months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> It depends (Specify in notes) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know ... <input type="checkbox"/> (If entry in 24B, describe job in 23, otherwise, skip to 26)	25D. How much does ... USUALLY earn per week at this job BEFORE deductions? Include any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received. Dollars Cents 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 REF <input type="checkbox"/> 25E. On this job, is ... a member of a labor union or of an employee association similar to a union? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 26) No <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 25F) 25F. On this job, is ... covered by a union or employee association contract? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to 26) No <input type="checkbox"/>			
23. DESCRIPTION OF JOB OR BUSINESS						23A. For whom did ... work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer.) 23B. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept.) 23C. What kind of work was ... doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer.) 23D. What were ...'s most important activities or duties at this job? (For example: types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, finishes concrete.)	23E. Was this person An employee of a PRIVATE Co., bus., or individual for wages, salary or comm. ... P <input type="checkbox"/> A FEDERAL government employee ... F <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to 23F) A STATE government employee ... S <input type="checkbox"/> A LOCAL government employee ... L <input type="checkbox"/> Self-empl. in OWN bus., prof. practice, or farm <input type="checkbox"/> Is the business incorporated? Yes ... I <input type="checkbox"/> No ... SE <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 26) Working WITHOUT PAY in fam. bus. or farm ... WP <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER WORKED ... NEV <input type="checkbox"/>	23F. CHECK ITEM Entry (or NA) in item 20A <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to 25 at top of page) Entry (or NA) in item 21B <input type="checkbox"/> All other cases <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 26)

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
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